

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[PRICE 6d.]

Meetings of Mining Companies.

WHEEL ARTUUR MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Salvador-house, Bishopsgate, on Thursday, JAMES ENSON, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the subjoined statement of accounts for two months, ending September, was submitted and passed:—

Balance last account	£1641 6 11
Balance of cash on account of call made June last	333 0 0
Copper ore sold	1927 18 3 = £3922 5 2
Mine cost and stores August	£ 569 10 3
ditto ditto September	723 5 2
Land damage	246 4 4
Rent	24 3 6
Balance of engine	330 0 0
Castings	183 19 6
Legal expenses	70 6 9
Stationery, &c.	6 15 0 = 2174 4 6

Leaving cash balance in favour of mine £1748 0 8

Copper ore sold 20th Oct. (computed 288 tons) 2171 0 6

Estimated balance £3919 1 2

The SECRETARY then read the following report:—

Oct. 22.—This mine is situated in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall, and is held under lease from the Duchy of Cornwall for 21 years, from the 24th of June, 1850, at 1-15th dues. The set is about 650 fms. long on the course of the lodes, and 400 fms. wide. There are seven known east and west lodes, traversed by many cross-courses, which leave the lodes to the right, where intersected, varying from a few inches to several feet, and in one instance the old lode has been driven 90 ft. by the greater cross-course. The old lode was wrought on from 1810 to 1825, since which period nothing has been done until the present company obtained possession.

The operations are central, and on the brow of a high hill, into which an adit is driven from the River Tamar, westward, nearly 400 fms. on the old lode; a good engine-shaft is sunk to the 80 (30 fms. below adit), and which will intersect the old lode in the 90 fms. level. This shaft is now being sunk by nine men, at 16f. per fath. The 80 east is driven 18 fms.—lode 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundle, capel, and occasional stones of copper ore. The 70 east is driven 30 fms.—lode 3 ft. wide, of the same nature as the 80 fms. level. About 20 fathoms behind this end sandy lode is being sunk; down 4 fms.—lode 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The 60 east is driven 80 fms., and the great cross-course just intersected; on the other side of this cross-course we expect the lode will yield some tin as well as copper ore. There is only one winze (James's) sunk below this level, and which produced good stones of ore in places. The whole of the most productive part of the lode is worked away in this level, back and bottom, by the former adventurers. The lode in the 90, or adit level, is also exhausted of ore. The lode in the western end (50 and 60) is generally poor. During the former workings the mine was driven by the aid of a water-wheel. In the valley, 150 fathoms east of engine-shaft, there is another shaft sunk 62 fathoms deep from surface (the adit at this point being 20 fms. deep), and the old lode intersected in the 60. The most extensive operations were carried on in this part, the 20 (under adit) being extended 120 fms. east and west, from which great returns of both tin and copper ore were made, and although the mode of working and dressing was considerably behind our improved system, occasional dividends were realised, the dues being 1-15th. We have not yet commenced operations in the eastern part of the mine, being desirous to lay open the western part effectually first, then drive and unwater the eastern old workings.

After the present company took this mine they fully explored the old workings at the adit level on the old lode; and as all the ore part of the lode was gone, it appeared there was no other alternative than to drive cross-cuts north and south to cut parallel lodes, which the previous adventurers had completely neglected doing. Accordingly, a cross-cut was driven 19½ fms. north in the 20 fms. level, and the north lode intersected on the 20th of May, 1851. A level was then driven west several fathoms through a high level, yielding tin, copper, and iron ore. In order to prove the lode as deep as possible below this point, a winze was commenced sinking, and a productive lode met with about 6 feet below this 20 fms. level. This discovery caused cross-cuts to be put in the 35 and 50 fms. levels. During the time these cross-cuts were being driven, a great many tons of ore were sold from the 20 and winze. The first sale of ore took place on the 11th of April, 1851, which brought about 20f. since which period the returns have gradually increased. The 50 east is driven 14 fms., but being in shallow ground, is unproductive. The 35 west is driven 45 fms., and although the lode has not proved equal to the upper levels, for the greater part of this exploration, nevertheless we are happy to state that an improvement has recently taken place. The lode is now 3 feet wide, composed of spar, mundle, peach (chlorite), and copper ore, yielding 1 ton of the latter per fathom, worth 8f.; driving by 6 men, at 7f. per fathom. The 35 east is driven 44 fms., and is suspended, being only a few fathoms below the surface. The 35 west is driven 100 fms. through a moderately productive lode, nearly the whole distance. The lode is now 4 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 7f. 10s. per ton, driving by six men, at 3f. per fathom. There are four winzes sunk below this level to the 30, and about 80 fms. of ground stopped away in the back and bottom. Palmer's winze is being sunk below this level by four men, at 5f. per fathom; down 4 fms.—lode producing good stones of ore. This winze is about 10 fms. west of the 50 end. A new stop (Osborne's) is set in the bottom of the 35, about 29 fms. west of cross-cut, to six men, at 2f. per fathom, and the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 7f. 10s. per ton. Cock's stop, in the back of the 35, about 10 fms. west of Osborne's, is 4 feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 7f. 10s. per ton, driving by six men, at 2f. 10s. per fathom. There are four winzes sunk below this level, which have all produced ore, in some places good bunches. There are about 16 fathoms of ground stopped away in the back of this level; 16 fms. west of the engine-shaft an air-shaft has been sunk to this level, and which is communicated by a winze to the 35, thereby ventilating the mine thoroughly.

We have driven, in all, upon this north lode (including cross-cuts, 82 fms.), in the 50, 35, and 20, since first cut in May, 1851, 378 fathoms.

Sunk eight winzes (in depth) 124 "

Ground taken away by stoping 708 "

Air-shaft sunk to 20 fathom level 28 "

Making a total on work, in 2½ years, of 1238

As this north lode is diverging from the engine-shaft, the cross-cuts, in depth, would be considerable, therefore we intend immediately sinking a new shaft 55 fms. north of the engine-shaft, so as to intersect the lode at about the 100 fms. level. The water will be drawn from this shaft by a line of flat rods attached to the engine. Close to where the new shaft will be sunk is a lode of a most promising description, seen only 7 fms. deep (called Watson's lode), towards which we have driven a cross-cut from the engine-shaft 74 fms. set to four men, at 1f. 10s. per fathom, 8 fms. stent. Hartland's (20) stop, in the back of the 35, about 25 fms. west of Cock's stop, is 4 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fath. worth 8f. 10s. per ton, set to four men, at 1f. per fath. 15 fathoms stent. The 20 west is driven 89 fms. through a lode composed of spar, mundle, and gossan principally, with occasional bunches of ore. The lode is now 4 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 10f. per ton; driving by six men, at 2f. 10s. per fathom. There are four winzes sunk below this level, which have all produced ore, in some places good bunches. There are about 16 fathoms of ground stopped away in the back of this level; 16 fms. west of the engine-shaft an air-shaft has been sunk to this level, and which is communicated by a winze to the 35, thereby ventilating the mine thoroughly.

We have driven, in all, upon this north lode (including cross-cuts, 82 fms.), in the 50, 35, and 20, since first cut in May, 1851, 378 fathoms.

Sunk eight winzes (in depth) 124 "

Ground taken away by stoping 708 "

Air-shaft sunk to 20 fathom level 28 "

Making a total on work, in 2½ years, of 1238

As this north lode is diverging from the engine-shaft, the cross-cuts, in depth, would be considerable, therefore we intend immediately sinking a new shaft 55 fms. north of the engine-shaft, so as to intersect the lode at about the 100 fms. level. The water will be drawn from this shaft by a line of flat rods attached to the engine. Close to where the new shaft will be sunk is a lode of a most promising description, seen only 7 fms. deep (called Watson's lode), towards which we have driven a cross-cut from the engine-shaft 74 fms. set to four men, at 1f. 10s. per fathom, 8 fms. stent. Hartland's (20) stop, in the back of the 35, about 25 fms. west of Cock's stop, is 4 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fath. worth 8f. 10s. per ton, set to four men, at 1f. per fath. 15 fathoms stent. The 20 west is driven 89 fms. through a lode composed of spar, mundle, and gossan principally, with occasional bunches of ore. The lode is now 4 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 10f. per ton; driving by six men, at 2f. 10s. per fathom. There are four winzes sunk below this level, which have all produced ore, in some places good bunches. There are about 16 fathoms of ground stopped away in the back of this level; 16 fms. west of the engine-shaft an air-shaft has been sunk to this level, and which is communicated by a winze to the 35, thereby ventilating the mine thoroughly.

The costs from the 6th of Sept. 1851 to the end of Sept. 1853 amount to 15,994f., while the sales to the end of Sept. have been 1530 tons of copper ore, &c., &c., yielding 11,596f.; leaving a balance of 4478f. We estimate the whole plant of the mine as worth full 5000f. At present there are 133 persons employed underground and at surface. The navigable River Tamar runs through the eastern part of the set; and the situation for a quay is excellent; still, it would not be prudent to construct one until the mine becomes more extensive and remunerative, because a heavy expenditure would be involved. The carriage of ore is only 2s. per ton. August and September ore was sold at 20s. cwt. at Truro, on the 20th inst. computed 160 tons, at 6f. 2s. per ton; 31 tons, at 6f. 1s. per ton; 49 tons, at 17f. 1s. per ton; and 42 tons, at 2f. 6s. 6d. per ton; making a total of 288 tons, for about 2171f. 0s. 6d.—

THOMAS CARPENTER; WILLIAM WATSON.

The CHAIRMAN remarked, that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of receiving the accounts, which had been made up to the latest possible period, and also for the purpose of hearing the agents' report, and electing the committee and auditors for the next two months. On this occasion they had heard a more comprehensive report than usual, and one, he thought, that must have afforded very general satisfaction, more particularly to those who had more recently become shareholders, and who could not have known the history and merits of the mine. The report might fairly be regarded as a most valuable and important one, and was highly creditable to the authors. With regard to the accounts, they were made up to yesterday; and he was happy to say that there was not a shilling owing for calls, nor was the mine a shilling in debt.

A SHAREHOLDER asked what he was to understand by 246f. odd for land damage? It seemed to him to be an enormous charge.—Mr. WATSON explained that the land damage was injury done to the plantation, and to arable and meadow land, &c. The charge made was from the commencement of their operations, and for the remainder of the term of lease.—The SHAREHOLDER put the question, said he knew all that Mr. Watson had stated; but yet it appeared to him to be a very great deal of money for what he should consider very trifling damage.

Mr. WATSON assured the complaining shareholder that the charge was quite usual in all mining companies; and those who knew anything about mining matters were aware that this might be considered a very fortunate settlement, and, but for the care and attention which had been given to the subject by the committee, the company would, in all probability, have had to pay even 400f. or 500f.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that they had had great difficulty in arranging the matter; but the company was now secure in its position.

Mr. WATSON observed, that the shareholders were very much indebted to Mr. H. Hoppe, their attorney, who had managed the affair most admirably, and had shown great zeal and ability—an opinion in which several shareholders expressed their concurrence.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if it was the intention of the committee to propose a dividend.—The CHAIRMAN said it was not. The principle upon which the committee had acted was that of securing a safe permanent investment; and if they were at the present meeting to propose a dividend, they felt that they should be violating

the very principle which it had always been their most anxious desire to support. It was quite true their prospects were encouraging, and that they had a good cash balance in hand; but they would necessarily have expenses to meet. It was always well to have a sufficient balance in hand to enable them to make cash payments, where such payments were of advantage to the company. On this account the declaration of a dividend might possibly be a disadvantage. They had not yet seen enough of their workings, and could not tell what their next two months' accounts might be. When once they commenced their very desirous of keeping up the payment of dividends, and in the course of the next two months they would be able to show to what extent they could do so without the possibility of a re-act.

A SHAREHOLDER remarked that it should be borne in mind that they had paid off every shilling since the last meeting, and that the land damage, the balance of engine, and legal expenses were very heavy items. These charges would not occur again, and as the mine had a deservedly high character, it would be far more expedient to wait the result of two months than to declare a dividend before they had ascertained that they were in a position to do so with safety.

Mr. DEVEREUX observed, that it was represented four months ago that there was from 20,000f. to 30,000f. worth of copper ore in reserve, and he could see no difficulty at all in producing a sufficient quantity of ore for the market to meet the costs for the next two months, more particularly as they had a cash balance of 1700f., and had sold ore during the last month to the amount of 2171f., which together made a balance of nearly 4000f.

Mr. WATSON said Mr. DEVEREUX had not taken into consideration that they had but one shaft, and that they were now doing an immense quantity of work. When they got through the present cross-course in the 60, on the old lode, they expected to find a most productive lode on the other side; of this there could be little doubt.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the committee were desirous of attaining a position which they hoped to maintain. They owed a duty to the shareholders apart from the consideration of the finances for two months. If they were a committee for anything, it was to support their stock in the market; and if they were to be a dividend mine, let them be a permanent one, and not allow the undertaking to be brought into disrepute by any premature proceeding. They had now everything in their favour; they could draw four times the quantity of staff in a quarter of the time, and at a fourth of the cost they could come some few months ago.

A SHAREHOLDER concurred with what had fallen from the chairman. He apprehended there were two points of importance to be observed—the one, a sufficient deposit of cash; the other, a proper reserve of ore.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if any of the ore which had been sold had been taken from the reserve?—Mr. STAINSBY said that was so; but the reserve had not suffered, more ore having been discovered than had been taken away.

The CHAIRMAN thought the question a very proper one, but if the report had been attended to, it would have been seen that they now stood to make very large returns. Mr. WATSON remarked that they were very fortunate in having a sound practical man at the head of their affairs at the mine; and not only did he possess this qualification, but he thought it due to him to state that he was most indefatigable in his exertions. He (Mr. Watson) knew of his own knowledge that their captain worked by night and by day, and they were indebted to him for having made this a very profitable mine; in fact, it was his pet mine, and he had laboured incessantly to prove that he was not mistaken in the opinion he expressed at the commencement of the undertaking. After giving a succinct description of the progress of the works up to the present time, Mr. Watson observed, that the mine had, to his certain knowledge, been inspected by at least 30 competent men, who all expressed the highest opinion of it, and the mode of working.

The CHAIRMAN said they had had one very good lode, and there was every prospect of having others like it in every way. There could not be a question as to the value of the property; but, he would repeat, do not let them mar their prospects by the payment of a premature dividend. They were now in a sound and safe position; and he believed that at their next meeting they would not only be able to announce a dividend, but would rank amongst the leading British mines. He could not help feeling, however, that they were greatly indebted to their auditors. There had never been a statement of accounts prepared without one or other of those gentlemen being present. However simple or lucid was the statement submitted by the committee, one of their auditors had invariably been present to explain it. To those gentlemen, therefore, could not be a call owing, nor were they a shilling in debt. Every shareholder, therefore, on leaving that room, could retire with the full knowledge of what his shares were worth, which must at all times be a very great advantage.

It was then proposed and seconded that the committee be re-elected, with the shareholders' best thanks for their past services, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN begged to thank the meeting for their expression of confidence in the committee. He could assure them that the committee had no sinister motive in recommending the re-election of the committee, but that it was their duty to do so; and without the co-operation of the shareholders, and unless they took counsel from the committee, the object which they all had in view could never be satisfactorily carried into effect. It was only by the confidence and support of the shareholders that such an undertaking could be successfully carried on; and if the committee had that, this mine would become not only one of the most respectable of British mines, but one of the first magnitude.

The auditors were then re-elected, with a cordial vote of thanks for past services.

A unanimous vote of thanks was also given to Capt. Carpenter and Mr. W. Watson for their full, able, and lucid report.

Mr. J. BURLS, jun., proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, for his zeal and assiduity. He was sure the chairman must feel it an honour to preside over such a meeting as this. As it was said that "the manners make the man," he (Mr. Burl) might, perhaps, be allowed to remark, that the character and conduct of the shareholders constituted the respectability of a company.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the meeting for their vote of thanks, and begged to assure them that he should continue to the utmost in his power to promote the interests of the company.

After a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Stainby for his very efficient services, the proceedings, which were throughout most amicably conducted, terminated.

NORTH CARADON MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices of the company, No. 4, Great Winchester-street, on the 21st instant, for the purpose of receiving a report from a special finance committee, as also the report of the committee appointed to visit the mine, and to decide on such measures as might be deemed advisable for the working of the mine, and to make certain alterations in the rules and regulation of the company.

JAMES BERT, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. HARRIS proposed that the report for the *Mining Journal* should be excluded.

Mr. KENWORTHY suggested that the reporter should remain. It was of the greatest importance that in their present position publicity should be given to the proceedings.

The CHAIRMAN said they had nothing to conceal, and in his opinion the reporter had better remain to answer any questions that might be put to him unanimously.

The notice convening the meeting was then read, and the following report of the committee appointed to visit the mines:—

Agreeably with the resolution passed at the first general meeting of shareholders, held at the London Tavern, on the 8th Sept., to the effect that "Mr. Morrison and Mr. Wright be appointed a special committee to visit and inspect the mine, &c., and make a report thereon to the committee of management," we, the undersigned, beg to report as follows:—

We have visited the property at Rilla Mill, near Callington, pointed out to us by John Gumb, one of the promoters, as belonging to the association; and, from the information received from him and others, it would appear that the property consists of—

1. The grant of mineral rights under 1½ acre of land from the Duchy of Cornwall for a term of 21 years, at dues of 1-15th, with a dead rent of 25f. per annum, but which latter will merge in an excess of royalty. This lease is stated to be in the name of W. W. Mansell, Henry Bennett, and John Gumb, was granted in pursuance of a licence a sett, on which this association was in fact founded, though it purported to be founded on the lease itself, which was not then granted, is understood to be in the possession of Henry Bennett, and has yet to be assigned to the trustees of the association.

2. The surface land of the same 1½ acre under which the foregoing grant extends, and of a piece of marsh land lying between the River Lyrer and the above land, and the least for the conveyance of the water from the river to the water-wheel now erecting. These surface rights were represented to us as having been agreed or arranged for by Henry Bennett, one of the promoters, after the issuing of the prospectus, with Mr. Alver, the tenant of the surface land under the Duchy. The consideration was that two acres of land in the usual way at 57f., which sum is said to have been paid out of the funds of the association. By the said agreement, a chain's width of land for a roadway from the high road to the mine is understood to have been agreed for at a yearly rent of 1s. It is believed that this agreement is also in the possession of Henry Bennett.

3. A strip of land to form a least or water-channel from the river to the water-wheel. This land was also, we understand, agreed for by Henry Bennett (since the issuing of the prospectus) with Mr. Alver and Mr. Brown, his sub-tenant, at an annual payment of 2f.

4. Two fields and a piece of marsh land (adjoining the Duchy land), with all the mineral rights thereunder. These are held under leases, from Mr. Rodd to Messrs. Burt, Richardson, and Bennett, for a term of 21 years; 300f. was paid as for the rent for the first 10 years; and a rent of 30f. a year will be payable for the remainder of the term. This amount of 300f., and a sum of 121f. for the mineral sett, and the expenses of the leases, &c., were paid out of the funds of the association, and the leases taken (after the issuing of the prospectus), with the concurrence of the provisional committee of management (in whose possession they are). The present tenant or occupier pays a rent of 12f. for these lands; and a half year's rent was due at Michaelmas; but of the arrangement made with him as to possession or growing crops, we could gain no particulars. The water-wheel is being erected, and the main shaft is being sunk, both on the lower part of the Duchy land. The water-wheel, with all its auxiliaries and the least, are expected to be completed in about the latter end of this month (Oct.). The shaft has, at present, been sunk to a depth of only 6 fms., but this work will be resumed as soon as the water-wheel is in working order. Upon the upper part of the same Duchy land, a row of two-storied buildings, ostensibly for an account-house, carpenter's shop, stables, and chain-house, are being erected. In extent, elevation, and substantiality, they would be utterly inconsistent with the largest mine in work in the county; the folly of such erections, for at present merely an improved or undeveloped mine, must, therefore, be apparent, but we found these buildings to be too near completion to be abandoned. We are not able to ascertain what had been the outlay upon them up to the present time, in consequence of no distinct labour or material accounts having been kept. We will presently suggest an alteration as to their use. An excellent sawpit, thatched and partially enclosed, had been erected on the water-wheel, and a house, are being erected.

Under the peculiar circumstances of this adventure we deemed it right to call in the aid of an experienced mining captain, as to the prospects of the mine, and we have the satisfaction of reporting that a most favourable opinion was expressed by him of the value of the sett, and the probable successful development of a large champion lode at no great depth, meriting an energetic prosecution of the works. This opinion coincided with the opinions of other independent gentlemen with whom we had an opportunity of conferring. There are, at this time, from 30 to 40 hands employed, but when the water-wheel, stables, &c., are perfected, about 12 only will be needed to prosecute the sinking of the main shaft. Having regard to the foregoing, we would beg leave to suggest—

1. That the most prompt means be taken for obtaining possession of the Duchy lease and its transfer.

* Since this report was made, Mr. Gumb has corrected this information, stating that the lease will be found to include a grant of mineral rights under about 80 acres, of which a map is upon the lease.

* Since this report was made, it has transpired that this sum, though received by Henry Bennett, under a cheque dated the 18th of June last, has not yet been paid.

2. That the agreements with Alver and Brown, and receipts for the sums paid, be obtained, and the proper deeds be perfected, if any such should be found necessary, for vesting in the trustees of the association the rights conferred by them.

3. That the water-wheel and least be proceeded with as expeditiously as possible.

4. That the present buildings (with the exception of that portion allotted for a store magazine and the smithy) be converted into dwellings for the miners, and let at fair rentals; that the smithy be used as such for the present, and be made to serve also as a changing-room for the miners; and as soon as the successful progress with the mining works should justify a further outlay beyond what we have already suggested, the present smithy should also be converted into dwellings, and a separate inexpensive smithy be erected. We have ascertained that the expense of the alterations which we have proposed for immediate adoption would be about 1500f., and the buildings so altered would bring in a rental of upwards of 300f. per annum.

5. That the sawpit be converted into a carpenter's shop, capable of being used as a sawpit also when required.

6. That the fixed expense at the mine be kept as low as possible; that no successor be appointed in the room of Mr. Newport, the clerk (who it appeared had left of his own accord).

7. That a proper stock account, and labour and material accounts, showing the cost of each distinct work be kept.

8. That a sufficient fund be raised to pay off the present claims against the adventurers, and to make provision for the necessary works for the next three months.

9. That additional land to the north and south (the direction of the lode) be taken—this present sett being of so promising a character, and the water-power considered to be ample to work a far more extensive sett than the present.

In conclusion, we deem it to be our duty to observe that it is not a matter for consideration by the shareholders whether the promoters should not indemnify the association against all the outlays in respect of the lands Nos. 2 and 3, as it is clear that the mine could not be developed, nor the water-power adopted or applied, without these rights. And the same observation will with equal force apply to the expense of forming the least; for in the prospectus put forth by the promoters it is stated that the property was held under lease—that the mine was in work, and could be worked for considerable depth without the aid of steam; and in John Bennett's report (dated 21st Oct. 1852), appended to the prospectus, he writes—"Within two months we shall have the least home, lobby up, wheel-pit sunk, and engine-shaft down 5 or 6 fms." The present prospectus requires much correction before a re-publication of it, for there are several statements in it which are inconsistent with the facts; and the appended report of John Bennett, who was interested jointly with the promoters, is most fallacious, and calculated to mislead.

We received every information and assistance from Capt. S. Richards and one of the promoters (John Gumb), who is employed at the mine as underground captain. The former we believe to be a zealous and intelligent agent, and the latter an honest, well-intentioned, but uneducated person. In conclusion, we beg to express our earnest hope that our visit will not only have been the means by which the committee and shareholders will gain a better insight into all the facts desirable to be known with regard to the property and the position of affairs there, but will also have been the means of ensuring a more active and less jealous co-operation on the part of the underground captain in carrying out the views of the agent.

The CHAIRMAN then read the following report of the finance committee:—

REPORT OF MESSRS. WILLIAMS, DANIELS, AND WRIGHT.

Oct. 21.—In placing before you this report, made agreeably with the resolution of the general meeting of the 8th Sept., we must premise that Henry Bennett, to whom we applied by letter for an account of his receipts and disbursements, and for delivery to us of all the books and vouchers necessary to the elucidation of the accounts generally (prior to June last) and of his transactions, has not returned any answer to our application, nor furnished any account or explanation, nor delivered up any of the books, papers, or vouchers of the association. Upon such conduct we pass no comment, leaving Mr. Bennett to be dealt with by the shareholders at large, when they know the state of the accounts and the large sums which have passed through his hands, and are wholly unaccounted for by him. In the absence of these particulars and documents, we, your reporters, can present but a meagre, rough, and unsatisfactory report of the financial affairs, past and present, of this association. With the assistance of the papers we have drawn up analyses of the accounts, so that the shareholders may see the different principal heads of expenditure. Appended are—Table 1. Analysis of expenditure at the mine since June last.—2. Analysis of expenditure in London.—3. A list of outstanding liabilities ascertained, assumed, and doubtful.—4. Copy of the entire cash account from the commencement. As to Table No. 1, we think this will be sufficiently intelligible and explanatory without further observation here. The items in this table have been classified from the monthly accounts received from Capt. Richards, and agree in their total with the sums remitted to him. As to Table No. 2, not any vouchers for the payments under the heads 2, 4, 5, have been produced. These involve principally accountings by H. Bennett, and that to a large amount, and in regard to many of the items the greatest dissatisfaction will doubtless arise in the minds of many of the shareholders, and be wholly disapproved. As to Table No. 3, the outstanding liability for materials supplied in the months of June, July, and August amount to 272f. 11s., and seems to have been principally for the buildings so wantonly erected under the direction of Henry Bennett. These are also extracted from the monthly accounts rendered by Capt. Richards. There will be a further liability for materials for the months of September and October, but the particulars of these appear not as yet to have been furnished: they are assumed at 100f. The item of 650f. (contract price for the water-wheel) requires especial notice here. This contract is in the possession of Henry Bennett, but fortunately the committee have had access to the particulars (under H. Bennett's own hand), which show the terms to be most important to the shareholders at the present juncture. It appears that of this 650f., 300f. was to be paid in cash on the satisfactory completion of the work, 350f. in shares at par, with a penalty of 100f. per week for so long as the works should be incomplete after the month of June. The works are yet unperfected, but notwithstanding that fact, and the terms of the contract, the contractors have applied for a payment of their account, or a portion of it, and have threatened a suspension of the works if their demand should remain uncompensated. The amount paid into the hands of the provisional committee of management was 1f. per share, on 2689 shares allotted, being 2689f. 9s. 6d.

The amount of payments as per Table No. 1 is £944 9 6

The like, as per Table No. 2 £1706 19 6 = £2651 9 0

Balance at the bankers 26 10 0

Petty cash in hand 2 1 0

Total £2680 0 0

Assuming the amounts in Table No. 3 to be correct, the sum to be provided for immediately would appear to be the amount shown by Table No. 3, less the 650f.—say, 385f. 4s. 6d., and for the labour account for this and the next two months (say) 300f., and the unrendered merchants' accounts for September and October assumed to be about 100f., making a total of 785f. 4s. 6d. A question of vast importance to the shareholders (other than the promoters) arises upon a large proportion of the expenditure for labour and other sundry minor items in Table No. 1; upon the items of 57f. and 17f. 15s. 6d. in Table No. 2, and upon the liability to Messrs. Nichols, Williams, and Co.'s account for the water-wheel. It would appear that these amounts are for works which, according to the tenor of the prospectus issued by the promoters, were embraced in their sale to the association. It is also to be observed that the consideration for that sale, as shown by the prospectus, did not include the payment of the 500f. to the promoters through H. Bennett (which payment is shown in Table No. 2), but the provisional committee state that such was in accordance with their understanding with the promoters. It rests with the shareholders to consider and determine on the course which should be adopted with regard to these and several other items, involving as they do a very large amount of money, and in regard to Henry Bennett's withholding the books, vouchers, correspondence, &c., and the contracts with Messrs. Nichols, Williams, and Co., and the lease and several papers relating to the property, involving, as their improper retention by him does, considerable injury to the association.

The following statement of accounts was then submitted:—

ANALYSIS OF PAYMENTS AT MINE.

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Total.
Capt. Richards, superintend.	£3 0 0	£3 0 0	£3 0 0	£3 0 0	£12 0 0
J. Gumb, underground capt.	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0
Payments apparently applicable to buildings (exclusive of labour and sundry materials, of which no distinguishing or separate accounts exist):—					
Newport, salary	£10 0 0	£10 0 0	£10 0 0	£10 0 0	£40 0 0
Masonry account	20 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	£65 0 0
Carpenter's account	12 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	£39 0 0
Sundry materials, principally for buildings	11 4 1	8 17 4	—	—	29 13 5
Sawing account	9 5 8	8 9 6	5 1 1	12 10 11	39 7 2
Thatching ditto	1 4 6	—	—	—	1 4 6
Carriage ditto	17 9 4	14 14 0	25 7 0	10	

Debit and unaccounted liability to Messrs. Nichols, Williams, and Co., for water-wheel, &c., as per contract, £500.—to be paid by 30th, in cash, 350s. in shares at par, with penalty for non-completion within specified time.

CASH ACCOUNT.		
1853—To 60 shareholders, 2680 shares.....	£2680 0 0	
April 2—Penny cash, per H. Bennett.....	500 0 0	
7—Henry Bennett.....	100 0 0	
9—Mining Journal.....	12 0 0	
Deputation per Henry Bennett.....	100 0 0	
13—Barker and Co., advertisements.....	64 0 0	
19—Attendance fees.....	64 0 0	
20—H. Bennett, managing director, quarter's salary.....	62 10 0	
A. C. Johnston, purser, ditto.....	25 0 0	
F. Rodd, deposit.....	50 0 0	
26—H. Bennett, for books, stationery, &c.....	40 5 0	
28—Cox Brothers, printing.....	49 2 0	£1046 4 0
May 3—Penny cash, per H. Bennett.....	50 0 0	
23—Labour account.....	30 0 0	80 0 0
June 7—Ditto.....	77 15 0	
F. Rodd.....	371 0 0	
Penny cash, per H. Bennett.....	25 0 0	
18—Surface drainage.....	57 0 0	530 15 6
July 7—Cash for June.....	207 15 3	
Aug. 11—Labour account, July.....	£292 0 6	
A. C. Johnston, purser, one quarter's salary, due.....	25 0 0	317 0 6
Sept. 8—Labour account, August.....	272 12 6	
27—Messrs. Morrison and Wright, visiting mine.....	25 0 0	
28—Labour account, September.....	174 2 3	
Oct. 21—Balance at the bankers, carried down.....	26 10 0	
Total.....	£2680 0 0	

It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously that the reports be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes.

Mr. MORRISON, one of the deputation appointed to visit the mines, said they had taken the opinion of the most able miners in the country, who had given them the most favourable opinions of the value of the property, and had no doubt but it would prove a profitable mine.

The CHAIRMAN said, the question was how they were to raise funds for carrying on operations. After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed that a special general meeting should be called on the 31st inst., for the purpose of closing the number of shares, and to make a call in the event of a sufficient number of shares not being taken up, but in the meantime shareholders were invited to take up shares, to obviate the necessity of a call.

Votes of thanks to the finance committee, the deputation appointed to visit the mine, and the chairman, closed the proceedings.

THE GAWTON UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at Salvador House, Bishopsgate, on Monday, to consider the propriety of adopting new rules and regulations in substitution of the existing rules.—PETER STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and the first question—that of the forfeiture of shares on which the calls remained unpaid—disposed of, every share having been paid up, Mr. Fuller, and others by Mr. Fuller, on the part of the shareholders residing in the country, and who were not present at the meeting, Mr. H. HOPPE read the original rules: those which it was now proposed to adopt were also read.

Mr. FULLER observed, that the old and the new rules were, in some respects, very similar, except as to the 9th, which had reference to the placing of their money in the hands of bankers, but which had never been acted upon. He could see no necessity whatever for any alteration of the existing rules, and he believed that to be the feeling of a majority of the shareholders, more especially those residing in the locality of the mines.

Mr. ENSOR proposed that the existing rules and regulations be, and are hereby, rescinded.—Seconded by Mr. DUNSTON.

Mr. FULLER moved, as an amendment, that the present rules be retained. Mr. HALLITT seconded the amendment; and stated as a reason for so doing, that the old rules had answered very well, and that changes, without some reason, were very objectionable, and were calculated to operate prejudicially to the interests of the company, inasmuch as parties were not to take alarm. He could not see the propriety of making any alteration; they had gone on very well under the old rules, and would, no doubt, continue to do so, if the committee did their duty. But they should not select a committee merely for their names; they should appoint gentlemen who would attend to their business, and if they did that, he believed, under Mr. Stainby's management, everything would be done to the satisfaction of the shareholders.

Mr. STAINSBY remarked, that it would be a great convenience and relief to him if the bankers had the money. He had been in advance considerably: sometimes as much as 2000. It was only within the last week or so that the money had come in, and although they had now about 1500, in hand, the whole of that sum would be absorbed in the discharge of claims against the company.

Mr. C. BURLS, Jun., observed, that the system of getting into arrears was, in his opinion, one of the most disgraceful in mining operations. He had known instances of a second call being made when one-half the previous one had not been paid; so that those who were punctual in their payments were made to suffer for defaulters, or, at least, for those who would not part with their money until the law compelled them. Such a practice was irreconcilable, and ought not to be tolerated.

Mr. HOPPE observed, with reference to the rules, that those proposed to be adopted were certainly much better framed than the existing rules; but it appeared to him that the only difference between the shareholders present was a mere dry point as to whether they should have a treasurer or a banker.

After some few remarks, the question was put to a show of hands, when there appeared to be 8 for the amendment, and 13 for the original motion.

Mr. FULLER thereupon demanded a scrutiny, when the 8 shareholders who voted for the amendment produced 1447 shares. Mr. Fuller produced 296 proxies—1713 votes. For the 13 who supported the original motion, there were 1616 shares, and 45 proxies—1661 votes; the amendment was accordingly carried by a majority of 32. Mr. FULLER intimated that he had several more proxies, but they could not be produced, as they were not stamped.—Mr. ENSOR was in a similar position.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

THE TEES SIDE MINING COMPANY.

A numerous and influential meeting of shareholders was held at the Crown Hotel, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

JOHN MANNION, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that it appeared by the notice convening the meeting, that in addition to the usual routine of business, at these meetings, viz., examining and passing accounts, &c., they had this evening to consider the propriety of increasing the capital of the company, not only for the purpose of working their present mine at Tees Side, or Providence, but also for opening out an entirely new mine in depth at Metal Band. He would call upon the secretary to read the report and the financial account, after which they would pass on to the consideration of the subject he had just alluded to.

Mr. J. H. ROBINSON (honorary secretary) said, that before proceeding to read the very gratifying report he just received from their agent, Capt. Joseph Collom, he would inform the meeting, that in answer to the memorial which had been presented to the lords of the manor of Tyne Head for a reduction of duty from 1-7th to 1-10th had been granted; also the free use of water-power; whatever stones were needed for building or mining purposes, and that the lease, which was now being prepared, should be dated from the 2d of January, 1854, for 21 years. The duty was now 1-10th of all the ore raised from below water level, and 1-7th on all ore raised on land; this was paid in ore at the mine; they had no other rent of any kind to pay.

The following is Capt. Collom's report:—"We have the water forked to the bottom of the mine, and now clearing up the old timber, ore, and settlement, from the bottom of the shaft. There are splendid ribs of ore standing on each side of the shaft, and also in the back of the 21 ft. level, which we cannot get far into until the mud, &c., be cleared out. The headings in the back of the 20 ft. level still continue as good as ever; and we have about 50 bins of ore ready to be drawn to surface as soon as the shaft is cleared up and the whelm completed. The lode at Metal Band looks well, both in the rise and the fore-end of the level. In fact, the lode in our place is about 4 ft. wide, all good bone-work. The dressers here are kept constantly at work, and are preparing a nice batch of ore for the next sampling.

The SECRETARY said, that since the last meeting 30 bins 2 cwt. of ore had been delivered to Messrs. Locke, Blackett, and Co.; a contract had been let for the erection of shop accommodation for miners, which would very speedily be completed.

The accounts showed:—		
Dr.—Balance from last account.....	£ 372 13 9	
September cost.....	215 9 11	
October ditto.....	249 2 11	£ 837 6 7
By call of 2s. 6d. per share, Aug. 31.....	690 0 0	
By sale of ore, Oct. 12.....	147 9 5	747 9 5

Leaving a balance against the adventurers of.....£ 89 17 2

The CHAIRMAN said the shareholders, both those present and absent, must be highly gratified by the very encouraging report which had just been read; there did not seem to be the slightest doubt now but that they had a very valuable mine. He was sorry more capital had not been at first provided; but as the money was now required for the purpose of working and crushing ore, &c., already in sight, putting up necessary erections, and so on, and not to speculate with, he apprehended there would be no great difficulty in obtaining what was required. He understood the committee had resolved upon recommending an increase of shares, perhaps the secretary would state the nature of the resolution the directors had come to.

The SECRETARY said that the committee had resolved upon recommending the shareholders to increase the shares from 4800 to 6400, being an increase of 1600 shares, these shares to be sold at 1s. 10s. per share, and to be first offered to the present shareholders; this increase would produce a capital of 24000, which sum the committee were well assured would be amply sufficient to place the mine in a dividend state.

Very large interest in the mine, would trouble the meeting with a few remarks. The chairman had remarked that it was a pity more capital had not been at first called: he fully agreed in that, having seen with what reluctance even small calls were paid, and this was one reason why he should support this proposition, in preference to raising the same amount by calls. He believed it was a proposition which would meet with general approbation, as he had already received the sanction of shareholders to it who represented upwards of 4000 shares, and the only objection he had yet heard was, that the price at which the shares were offered was too little—far beneath the value. He could assure the meeting that the greatest economy had been used in the application of the funds which had already been placed at the disposal of the directors, who had had many and unforeseen difficulties to encounter: they had, however, not only laid open a mine at Tees Side, much richer than was ever anticipated, but at Metal Band, which was in the same grant, but half a mile distant, they had covered, and laid open for a distance of 70 fathoms, an entirely new vein, which was now, he was happy to state, much more than "paying cost," and present indications left no doubt but they had as rich, or richer, a mine in depth here as at Providence. With the share in the mine, they are now working at Metal Band, a shaft had formerly been sunk to a depth of 10 fms. 4 ft.; he believed little work had been done in this shaft, and it was the intention of the committee to erect a water-wheel and pumps, and prove the mine there below water.

That great geologist, Evan Hopkins, had expressed a very high opinion of the Tees

Side grant, and if his theory be correct, they had a right to expect a very rich mine in depth; but, however, leaving all theories out of the question, he would give them a fact: I have seen ore for several yards in extent in the sole of the Metal Band level, almost the width of the level, and nearly solid; this ore now stands within ten fathoms of the shaft, and is not in the same vein that we are now working on. I have recently had several opportunities of seeing the workings at Tees Side shaft, and I would earnestly recommend every shareholder to visit this place and judge for himself. In the headings, which Capt. Collom states are as good as ever, I have seen ribs of ore, nearly solid, from 2 to 3 feet wide in the whelm sill, and varying from 10 to 15 in. in extent, and frequently a continuous rib of solid ore, 12 to 15 in. wide, for fathoms in length. I have seen this frequently, and you may catch the same. I have not yet seen below the 20, but in this level there is a solid rib of ore many fathoms in extent, 1 ft. thick, and how much more I cannot say, not being able to measure it, as it dips north out of the level, and cannot be worked to advantage until we get below, and observe with pleasure, but no surprise, that Capt. Collom states there is good standing underneath in the 21. It is well, also, to bear in mind that we have as yet only seen what was formerly called "poor ground;" the greatest quantity of ore raised at this mine formerly was waste, and below where we are yet working, and I have not the slightest doubt but that the opinion I have so often expressed will be found correct—which is, that we have much better ore yet to see at this point than we have met with, and what we have already met with has caused not a little astonishment. Why, some people said we should have no mine here, and even worse than that; and that they would say, why, that we had no mine here, and even worse than that. We will see what they say, and they will see that it will do. I have to inform you that the Tees Side Company have now full permission to use the River Tees; that we have had the ground levelled, and find we can obtain a fall of water upwards of 50 ft.; and if the capital be obtained, a contract will be immediately entered into for the erection of a water-wheel of sufficient power to lift the water from the present shaft, and also sink it to a depth of 50 fms. From the most careful observation and enquiry, I am of opinion that water-power can be depended upon nine months in the year, and this will effect a saving of about 5000. In that time, in the present cost of coal, cartage, &c. A wheel erected at Metal Band will also tend to reduce the water at Providence, as we have noticed the water to sink in Metal Band shaft since the pumps were at work at Tees Side. It is also important to bear in mind, when considering the value of the undertaking, that the company have obtained (in addition to our present grant, which is upwards of 1000 acres) a take or grant of the Metal Band and Tees Side veins, on the opposite side of the Tees, in Westmorland: this is a very important addition, and was obtained by the exertions of our late agent, Mr. John Woodman, who, although prevented from active service by sickness, still holds a large interest in the mine, and feels much interest in our prosperity. I have never had the slightest doubt about the success of this undertaking since I first ascertained the quantity of ore formerly raised at this mine, the means used to obtain it, and other information collected from miners who had worked in it; but seeing that further capital must be obtained, I recently invited a friend and relative of considerable eminence in mining, in Yorkshire, John Harland, Esq., of Manick, near Richmond, to see the mines, and his opinion is that it will become a profitable undertaking. I will read an extract from a recent letter—"I am of opinion that the present appearance of the mines justifies the most favourable anticipations. With better convenience for washing, Metal Band would, in its present state, yield a profit. It was with real surprise that I viewed the tin vein at Tees Side. I never before saw a mine which had been abandoned with so much ore in sight." This letter is dated Oct. 14, since which great improvement has taken place at Metal Band, and the water forked below the 20 ft. level at the shaft. In conclusion, I beg to propose that 1600 new shares be created, making the number of shares into which this company is divided 6400; that the said shares be sold at 30s. per share, and if not immediately taken at this price, then at such a price as the committee may think warranted by any improvement that may take place at the mine, and the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of two water-wheels; one at Tees Side shaft, to be used when possible, and the steam-engine used when water cannot be had; a water-wheel and pumps at Metal Band, crusher, stamps, &c., and the balance to the general purposes of the mine.

Mr. HENRY GILPIN was firmly of opinion that only a little more capital was required to render this a dividend-paying mine, and seconded the resolution so ably moved by the secretary, Mr. Robinson. Mr. Gilpin said, that he had been very much interested in the first instance, yet foreseeing the great increase in the value of the whole mines, which will certainly be the result of that exploration of our mining ground, the means to effect the same being thereby fully in possession of our talented and most efficient agent, Mr. Collom, with all his mining skill at command, supported by his steady and regular monthly clear—that is, ready money payments for all labour done—I will for these reasons support this motion for a division of shares. Our undertaking is immense. I have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these mines, and I will have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have been found above the Great-great Limestone, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata will, in our locality, be of above double the thickness of even the whelm sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Limestone has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Seal Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 ft. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great Limestone? Propose your selves, then, to see for hundreds of feet each and every side of our shafts at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be satisfied with the appearance of our level-going mine at

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine-shaft is being sunk 6 fms. 5 ft. under the 110; no lode has been broken for the past week, consequently, it is reported as last—viz., 100 ft. per fathom. The north lode in the 110 ft. level, east of this shaft, is worth 1600 ft. per fathom for copper ore; the south lode in the same level has been rather disordered by a cross-course, and is worth 4 ft. per fathom for copper ore; we expect an improvement here shortly. The lode in No. 3 winze, sinking under the 100 ft. level, 14 fms. east of No. 2 winze, is worth 55 ft. per fathom for copper ore. In the 19 ft. level, south of Nichol's shaft, there have been some fine stones of copper ore broken, which appear to be coming from a lode near at hand; this looks very cheering. No change in any other of our outwork operations since the last report. The tribute department looks well.—**MATTHEW WHITE:** Oct. 24.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—We have cleared and secured Cold Harbour shaft, and communicated it with the adit. Yesterday I inspected the old workings. The tin lode spoken of was intersected in the plat in the adit level, and an end driven east 23 fms. on its course; it is 18 in. wide, underlying south 3 ft. in a fm., composed of munde, spar, a little lead, and good stones of tin—a very kindly lode, and if seen a little deeper would, without doubt, prove a productive one: 10 fms. to the north of Cold Harbour shaft is a lode 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, pencil, and will show a little tin, underlying south 2 ft. in a fm. About 12 fms. further north there is a lode 18 in. wide, underlying south 5 ft. in a fm., composed principally of flookan, spar, a little munde, and also shows a little tin. The tin lode with its underlie south, at the depth of 20 fms. under adit, will intersect the great caunter lode, and by continuing the adit east on the tin lode 20 fms. from the present end will intersect the caunter lode in the adit level, when I hope we shall have something good. We have about 200 fms. further to drive across the set, in which there are several lodes to intersect; the lodes already discovered are of a promising character, and would induce capitalists to get an interest in such a promising adventure, who would, without doubt, be well remunerated for their outlay. Having yet to clear the plat, put ladders in the shaft, clear the levels of deads, &c., we shall not be able to commence driving before Wednesday next.—**JAMES BARRATT:** Oct. 26.

BALLESWIDEN UNITED.—Our engine-house is up, and the timber for the roof is laid this day; the masons are preparing the slate to lay the roof with all possible speed. I can not say much about our tributers' ore as yet, but think that most of them are getting a living. We have 23 men working on tribute on the flat lode; we shall get some stuff to the surface in the course of this week, and in my next report I shall be able to give you more information how they are doing. I hope to see the engine at work soon, and then to have more tributers at work on the other side of the river.—**H. MICHELL:** Oct. 25.

BALLYGONKEN.—We have cut a bunch of ore in No. 4 level, worth from 40 ft. to 50 ft. per fm.—**T. WILLIAMS:** Oct. 27.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the engine-shaft is producing saving work. In the 115 ft. level east the lode is worth 4 tons per fm. Grose's winze in the 90 ft. is holed to the 103 ft. level. We shall not cut into the lode in the 103, 90, and 90 ft. levels until next week.—**J. PHILLIPS:** Oct. 26.

BIRCH ALLER.—In the 40 ft. level north the end is now about 12 fms. from the last cross-cut into the lode. We are driving on the eastern side of the lode, in more easy ground; but as the lode appears to be a little disordered, I intend to drive about 10 fms. further before I again cut through the lode, being in hopes that at that point we may get under the gossan seen in the adit level. In the 40 ft. level south, the end is spare for driving, being still under the influence of the hill; but the character is similar to the last seen in the 31 ft. level, just above this point. In the 30 ft. level south the lode is about 6 feet wide, composed of munde, with pretty cubes of lead, altogether presenting a very promising appearance, leading me to expect a shoot of lead to follow. We are sinking a winze about 18 fathoms behind the present end, which is showing a very regular lode, with a well-defined wall, and producing good saving work. At the south winze-shaft, we have erected the pulley stands, attached the drawing machine to them, and thrown the kibble to bottom; we are now cutting a plat in the 15 ft. level with all speed. The dressing floors are now being prepared, and I hope to get them in order for working lead in about ten days. The engine and machinery are in excellent order, and working well, with a diminished consumption of coals.—**G. R. OGDERS:** Oct. 25.

BIRCH TOR.—The pitches are looking well. The return for the last month was 4½ tons, at 78s. 10s. per ton.

BLACK CRAIG.—No. 3 cross-cut south, in the 25 fathom level west, continues in a kindly rock for lead. The ground in the west end is very favourable for driving. No. 3 cross-cut, in the 40 ft. east, and No. 2 winze, under the 40 ft. west, are without change. The pitches continue much the same.—**R. WILLIAMS:** Oct. 26.

BODMIN UNITED.—The engine-shaft is going down rapidly; it is now 3 fms. under the 80. The 80 ft. level is cleared about 20 fms.; we have to clear it further about 15 fms. to reach the present end. In the back of this level, about 12 fms. from shaft, the north part of the lode is looking very promising; we have broken and drawn to surface some good work from there this week. We are now putting a stove over the back, and shall see more of it in a few days. In the 80 ft. level, we have put a pair of men to drive under the ore, and the north part of the lode, and the 70 ft. level, judging from the appearance of the lode in the end, I think we shall have to drive but a short distance ere we reach it. The bottom of the 80 ft. east is not yet sufficiently drained to admit of our commencing to sink a winze on the course of the ore gone down there; we hope, however, to be enabled to do so very shortly. The stoves and pitches in the various parts of the mine are looking much the same as last reported. John's shaft, near Wheel Messer, is down 12 fms. in a beautiful stratum; I calculate this shaft will be sunk as deep as the 20 ft. level in Wheel Messer (about 35 fms. from surface) in about two months. Our new engine works well, and our prospects are improving daily.—**RICHARD RICH:** Oct. 25.

BOLENOWE.—Since June last the engine-shaft has been sunk 7 fms. 6 in., and is now nearly 40 ft. under the adit level; it is still in the elvan course, but the ground is more favourable for sinking, and we shall shortly commence a 40 ft. level cross-cut to intersect the lode, the distance to drive will probably be 4 or 5 fms. In the 30, 16 fms. have been opened; the lode in the eastern end is 2 ft. wide, with a small portion of malleable copper; in the western end the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mixed with munde, &c. Our operations are at present confined to the three points above-mentioned, on which we have 17 men employed.—**W. ROBERTS:** Oct. 24.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—Annie's shaft is down about 2½ ft. below the 24 ft. level; in the 24 ft. level east the lode is about 3 ft. wide—much the same as last reported on; going west we have not taken down any lode since my last. In the 12 ft. level east the lode is composed of spar, flookan, munde, and lead—still laying open profitable ground. The stoves in the lode are much the same, still yielding good work.—**W. GOWDEN:** Oct. 27.

BOSORN.—The lode in the 50 ft. level, west of Halket's shaft, is not taken down since last report. The lode in the stoves at the bottom of the 40 ft. level is disordered, in consequence of a branch taking off from the north wall. The lode in the stoves over the back of the 30 ft. level is 18 in. wide, and producing good stones of tin. The lode in the stoves in the 40 ft. level, east of engine-shaft, is 12 in. wide, producing tin; the lode in the stoves in the 40 ft. level, east of engine-shaft, produces good stones of tin, as well as the winze in the 40 ft. level. The men at David's shaft have completed cutting plat, putting in pent-house, &c. The cross-cut in the well level is getting on expeditiously.—**J. THOMAS:** Oct. 24.

BRITANNIA.—We are now down in the engine-shaft 5 fms. below the 18; we are not able to get on very fast, owing to the hard ground we have to sink through. In the level below adit and the 10 ft. level we have cut into some first-rate copper, and are saving some stones, worth 40 ft. per ton. Capt. Moorsom and Mr. Mitchell will be on the mine on Monday next, and on Tuesday we set the machinery to work on the gold-bearing gossan. Everything goes on satisfactorily, and promises to prove this a very remunerative adventure.

BRYNTAIL.—We have nearly completed the plat in the 12, and have driven 4 ft. east on the north part of the lode, which is producing some very good ore. We expect to get into the best part of the lode next week, indications at this point being very favourable. The winze sinking under the adit level produces good stones of ore. Whether we are yet in the most productive part of the lode I am not prepared to say. We are still making good progress in enlarging the deep adit, all other work is progressing satisfactorily.—**JAMES ROACH:** Oct. 26.

BUTTERDON AND PENHAUGER.—The lodes in operation at both these mines continue to present the usual flattering appearances; and the cross-cut at Butterdon is getting on satisfactorily.—**J. KEMP:** Oct. 25.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—The lode in the 20 ft. level east, at the south mine, is much disordered by a limb of the cross-course. Varnish's shaft is suspended sinking for the time, for want of castings from the founders to complete the sinking lift, the sumpmen are, therefore, employed putting down tram-road in the deep adit. The drift from Victor's eastern pitch is holed to Hancock's shaft, and we consider this communication, in connection with the tram-road, of great advantage in the munde department. We have more ground to cut in the eastern end of Caroline shaft, below the 23 ft. level, than we anticipated to make all right for the line of rods, but hope to finish in a few days to the 42 ft. level. The lode in Caroline shaft, in the 42 ft. level, is in good quality; the ground much speedier for driving than at the last setting. We shall send some of the stuff to surface as soon as the winze-shaft is in working order.—**JOHN KEMICK:** Wm. COOKE: Oct. 24.

CARADON WOOD.—In the past month the 43 cross-cut has been driven 4 fms. 5 ft. 10 in., at which point we intersected the eastern lode, and have driven on its course 7 ft. north, and 2 fms. 3 ft. south; the lode in the north end is about 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and small portions of munde; in the south end the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and of much the same components as the north end. In the above level the main lode has been driven 5 fms. 10 in.; the lode is about 3½ ft. wide, but rather in an unsettled state.—**J. HOLMAN:** Oct. 25.

CLIVE.—The lode in the deep adit level is without alteration, but the ground is more favourable for driving, which will facilitate our operations at this point. The wet weather has so much increased the water at the adit shaft, that we cannot sink it any further for the present, and if the rain continues we shall communicate it by rising a winze from the back of the adit level. In the old men's workings we have cleared the rubbish and sunk it about 5 ft.; the lode bears a similarity to the patch, occasionally producing good stones of ore. The stope in the back of the adit level is still yielding work of a moderate quality. The stope in the eastern part of the patch is also producing some good saving work.—**L. ROGERS:** Oct. 24.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—We have holed Jenkins's shaft on the south lode, and set the end to drive by four men; east of the shaft 10 fms., at 27 ft. per fathom, on a fine looking lode, 20 in. to 2 ft. wide—quartz, spots of lead, lead, and copper ore. Slater's shaft is sunk 17 fms. below the level of the adit, and the men are rising to communicate with it, which we hope to hole in the present week. Bennett's shaft is suspended in consequence of an increase of surface water, we have attempted to rise to hole to the above shaft, but for want of air we are disappointed.—**J. DETARINOK:** C. CHURCHIN.

CREETOWN.—We have, while occupied with the dead work of sinking the shaft, and completing the winze to obtain air for driving our 12 ft. level, little to report on this mine. The engine-shaft is now sunk 10 fms. 4 ft. below the 12 ft. level; the lode is 6 in. wide, with spots of ore. We hope to hole the rise to the winze next week. The stoves east of the shaft, in No. 3 level, are yielding some good copper and lead. No change in any other part of the mine.—**M. WOOLLOCK:** Oct. 26.

COMBARTON CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is now sunk between 8 and 9 fms., the ground is much stiffer than when I last wrote; the water is very quick. I find all the water in the shaft issues from the vein of capel mentioned in my last. I find this capel to be beautifully impregnated with silver-lead ore, particularly in the points of the stones when broken. If the water in the shaft becomes any quicker, I recommend the shaft being suspended for a short time, until the adit level is further advanced towards the engine-shaft, which I calculate will take a great part of the water from the shaft in a few fathoms more driving; the men in the adit level are

progressing favourably. I have put men to take out the bob-pit by the shaft, as I think it advisable to get all the masons' work completed before frosty weather sets in. All other matters are progressing nearly the same as when I wrote the last report.—**JOHN TAYLOR:** Oct. 26.

CUBERT UNITED.—The lode in the engine-shaft is producing a little lead. The lode in the back of the 45 ft. level still maintains its size and character; the lode to the east in this level is much the same as last reported. No alteration in the 35 ft. level; the lode in this level east is not looking so well as we anticipated; there is still some good stones of lead in it, and it presents a very promising appearance. The lode in the 25 ft. level is without important alteration. The lode in the 15 ft. level still produces some good stones of lead. No alteration in the lode in the engine-shaft at Trebellan since our last. The prospect in the 40 ft. level is much better than last reported on; at present it is worth 20 ft. per fathom. The lode in the 40 ft. level is composed of flookan, munde, and spar; from its present appearance we may expect lead shortly. Towser's shaft is cleared 3 fms. 3 ft. below the 36 ft. level. The engine and pitwork are in good working condition.—**J. THOMAS:** A. DOWS: Oct. 25.

DEVON AND COURTNEY.—The lode in the eastern end, in the 80 fathom level is a little improved, being about 2 feet wide, spotted with ore and munde. The lode in the winze in the bottom of this level is much the same as last reported. The lode in the western end is at present a little improved, being spotted with ore and munde.—**THOMAS BAWDEN:** Oct. 25.

DEVON BULLER GREAT CONSOLS.—For the last month the underground operations have been confined principally in driving the two adit ends. The men in the south end have cut the wall of the lode, and in two or three days they will cut into the lode; after which I shall be in a position to give you its size, character, &c. The men in the north end have not as yet cut the lode. They meet with branches of munde, spotted with copper ore; it is evident we are not far from the lode. The sawyers and carpenters are busily engaged in preparing the timber for the horse-engine, &c. If I can get the castings from the foundry, we shall go to work in about 10 days.—**MARTIN STEPHENS:** Oct. 25.

DEVON WEST BEAM.—We have cut through the third north lode in the 30 ft. level, which is about 2 ft. wide, composed of prun, peach, and tin—a very promising lode, with two defined walls, underlying south about 1 ft. in a fm. We have driven on its course west about 5 ft.; the ground around it is of a very congenial kind. The lode in the 40 ft. level driving south still produces tin. The lode in the adit level, west of the winze-shaft, produces a little tin; we are only carrying a part, which is looking most promising. The stoves in the back of the 20 ft. level produce good tin work. We have set a pitch to drive in the back of the 10 ft. level, west of the engine-shaft, on Brooks' lode, by two men. We are getting on well with the dressing, and shall shortly have another parcel of tin ready for market.—**M. STEPHENS:** Oct. 27.

DUNSEY WHEEL PHENIX.—The tin in the shaft to eastern level is holding on, and is of first-rate quality. All the other workings are just the same as they have been looking for some time—very satisfactory.

DYFEGWYM.—The end of the 50 ft. cross-cut has cut into another branch of lead ore, making the 3rd. We have cut about 3 in. of the present string without breaking through it. The 42 is without any further change, so also is the 22 and 32. We have anticipated your instructions as to the copper; I had it prepared for the mill last week; we are crushing and jigging it; and shall finish it to-morrow night, and ship it off as soon as possible. The assay and price of our lot of ore last week was very satisfactory.—**E. DAVIES:** Oct. 26.

EAGLEBROOK.—We have now completed the sinking of the engine-shaft to the depth of the deep adit level, being 9 fathoms 3 feet from surface, and I have taken the miners from the engine-shaft and put them to sink a shaft on the lode 40 fms. to the west of it, on a good course of ore, until the adit level is driven to the engine-shaft to unwater it, after which we will immediately commence the sinking of it again; this shaft has been in good ore from the surface to the bottom of it. The adit level is still in hard ground, and we have yet a little more than 9 fms. to drive to reach the engine-shaft. In this part of the mine the porphyritic rock is on both sides of the lode, but to the westward it reaches the south side, and forms a good lead; and the north side is hanging wall in clay-slate. The western shaft, 50 fms. west of the engine-shaft, is sunk 4 fms. from surface; there is a very good lode of lead ore in the bottom of it, and it is favourable for sinking. This seems to be the best part of the mine, and in all probability the western shaft will be our principal shaft. We are opening on the lode 70 fms. further west, and have a good mixture of lead and copper ore. The prospects of the mine are improving, and I have every reason to believe that our most sanguine expectations will be realised. The surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.—**H. FRANCIS:** Oct. 27.

EAST CROWDALE.—The lode in the 58, driving east, has not been taken down this week, but will be in the driving week. The ground by its side, through which we have been driving, has a little lead ore, so far as we can see, and is much more likely to turn out some good ore. We have still a branch of ore in the 58 west, but it does not look quite so good as last reported. The 47 is still poor, and perhaps it would be advisable to suspend it at the end of this month. Our operations towards the north lode in the 78 are going on favourably. The pitch on the south lode does not look quite so good as last reported, but the other pitches are without alteration worthy of notice. We have finished dressing for the next sampling, about 60 tons.

EAST POLGOOTH.—The shaftmen are busily employed in making preparations for dropping the large lift. The 30 end is looking better than last week, lode large, and very promising, producing good stones of tin. The east and west stopes in the 30 end are still producing the same quality work as we mentioned in our former reports. We have not met with any lode in the 30 cross-cut yet, ground easier; it is a beautiful stratum. If we can meet with a lode in such ground as we now have in the cross-cut, I think we shall have a good one. The lode in the 20 end is not so large as last reported, but equally good for tin—a promising lode. The stopes in the back are still yielding good work. I was never more pleased with the appearance of the lode in the different places than to-day. The engineers are using every exertion in erecting the engine, and in our other operations we are getting on as fast as possible. The unused state of the weather is very much against us.—**Oct. 21.**

EAST WHEEL ARTHUR.—We have at last got the greater part of the castings from the foundry, and are working on putting the wheel together. We are still driving the adit level east from the Tamar; the lode is looking much the same as when last reported.—**A. BARRATT:** Oct. 27.

EAST WHEEL BEDFORD.—The wheel is finished and painted, and the launders and rods are being fixed as fast as the weather will permit. The pumps will be dropped either Saturday or Monday next; therefore we will set to work as fast as possible.—**J. CARPENTER:** Oct. 27.

EAST WHEEL GEORGE.—The ground in the 41 ft. level cross-cut is composed of a hard black capel and munde, which is letting down a great deal of water; consequently, our progress is slow in driving. I hope we shall soon intersect the main part. I expect to sample on Friday next.—**Oct. 22.**

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL.—We are still driving on the flookan on the south part of the lode in the tunnel level. We intend to drive a few fathoms further before we cross-cut the lode north; the tributors have a good lode on the back of the level. We have broken some splendid stones of red oxide, gray and black ore, and green lead, towards the Homersham's shaft, and the tunnel level. The 55 ft. level driving east is just the same as in my last report, producing stones of ore occasionally. We are also driving on the south part of the lode at the 60 ft. level east. Hitherto's shaft is still in strong gossan; the lode still keeps its magnificent size. We are still driving the adit level with all possible speed towards Homersham's shaft.—**W. MITCHELL:** Oct. 26.

FOX TOR (TIN).—On the morning of the 18th inst. I dispatched a special messenger to apprise the Messrs. Buckingham that the iron part of the wheel was quite fit, and laid on the wheel-pit, ready for their commencing to put on the timber part (their contract), which, last Thursday, they commenced, and are progressing nicely. I hate to see the wheel put to the trial, and I am not a cheater or better-contrived, or more economically arranged doing so to the future advantage of working the mine than this mine's new position will be when completed. We are putting up the launders from the embankment to the wheel, which is somewhat difficult to do, but we have progressed satisfactorily.—**JOSEPH PHILLIPS:** Oct. 25.

GAWTON UNITED.—There is no alteration worthy of notice in Bayly's shaft since last report. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 10 ft. level is at present disordered by a floor of killas and capel. In the deep adit, driving south, the cross-course is about 2 feet wide, composed of spar, prun, and munde—a pretty looking cross-course, and good ground on the eastern wall. We are still clearing, cutting down, and laying in tram-road in adit, east of Sims's shaft.—**H. HORSWILL:**

GEIFRON.—I have no alteration to report on the mine this week. All our operations are progressing satisfactorily.

GLENTOGHER MINE (DONGAL, IRELAND).—The lode in the 20 ft. level, going south, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of lead ore per fm.; in the same level north the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fm. In the adit level, driving south, the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, worth 35 ft. per fm. In the 20 ft. level, driving north, the lode is about 25 fms., therefore we may expect this to continue as good to the 20 ft. level in the adit. The lode in the adit, going north, is 2 ft. wide, worth 12 ft. per fm. We have now on the mine about 30 tons of good lead ore, which I hope to be able to sample in about a month, as our dressing-floors will soon be ready.—**W. BUREGAN:** Oct. 25.

GORN (LEAD).—The foregoing part of this week I could only compare the lode in the adit end to some old workings that I have seen where the deads have been left, with a little ore in them, and cemented together. At the close of this week the lode is getting in a more consolidated state than it has been for some time; the lode continues its bearing rather more to the west than usual. The lode is 4 ft. wide; there are occasionally good stones of ore to be seen, and very kindly. Just the cross-cut in the upper level going south, and also Delane's cross-cut, west of Prior's shaft, going north, is just the same as last reported. The men are not taking down any great quantity of the lode in going down. The ground in the country looks kindly, and spots of ore may be seen in the lode.—**R. MAYNARD:** Oct. 22.

GREAT CRINIS.—The engine-shaft is drained to the 60 fathom level, where the sumpmen are busily engaged fixing the plunger-lift. I find several breaks in the 50 and 60 ft. levels, but not to such an extent as in some of the upper levels. The ground in the south cross-cut, driving towards the caunter lode, is favourable. We have communicated the 10 ft. level to Charles's shaft, and are cutting a shaft plat there. The stoves and pitches continue to produce fair quantities of copper ore.—**JOHN WEBB:** Oct. 24.

GREAT OSLOW CONSOLS.—I have this day visited the mine; every department is progressing most favourably, the ground is getting more congenial for copper than when I last inspected it; the lode is also improving in appearance for copper, and every prospect of its turning out a rich and lasting mine. The utmost economy and judgment is evidently brought to bear both at surface as well as underground. I find that about 70 tons of copper ore have been taken to the wharf, at Wadebridge, and I think there are at least 60 tons more to be carted down, which is being done with all speed. The precipitation, now on an extensive scale, appears to be going on well.—**JAMES POLGAR:** Oct. 25.

GREAT TREBURT.—The adit end is now under the shaft; this shaft is about 8 fms. deep, whilst our present end is 6 or 7 fms. deeper; the lode is now 3 ft. 6 in. wide, and is chiefly can and gossan, with good stones of lead and arseniate of lead. Where we had our lead at pit was in driving the shallow level; we first cut it about 2 fms. north of shaft, and I hope soon to get the adit end under it.—**T. BUTLER:** Oct. 26.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The lode in the 40, east from Burgh's, is 1½ foot wide, producing more lead than when last reported. The lode in the 30, east from new shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and the ground harder for driving, with not quite so much lead; the lode in the winze sinking below this level is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of lead; we have suspended this winze for the present, and put the men to stope the back of the 30, where there is a good bunch of lead, and should it continue, will turn out a great quantity of ore. We are still stopping down on the new lode in the 40 north, where the stoves are getting more regular, with spots of lead occasionally. The tribute pitches are yielding about the same as for some time past. At Sunderland's, I cannot speak of any improvement on the tin lode, but we have got some good stones of lead in the lode. The new engine-shaft is now down a little

more than 6 fms. below the 30, and we are about to cut ground for the eastern plat and beavers at once, and hope to complete it to the 40 by our next setting-day. The masons are getting on as fast as possible with the building of the engine-house, and should the weather prove dry, and not prevent them from working, I think there is no doubt of their getting the walls ready for the roof by the time they engaged to do so. We are getting some of our pitwork sent in, and shall begin to put them in working order with the engine as soon as the house is ready to receive it. We sampled on Saturday last 29 tons of silver-lead ore, and should have had 3 or 4 tons more, but the weather was so wet we could not get it dressed to send it in time.—**J. ROSS:**

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—Every operation in this mine is going on satisfactorily. I have broken some good stones of tin from branches dipping into the new lode, and which will apparently fall into the same after sinking a few feet under the adit. I am inclined to believe we shall make important returns from this lode at a shallow depth. We shall commence sinking on its course with all speed. As to Charles's lode, I can only say there is every thing in it to warrant a course of copper at no great depth; every fathom we sink speaks more favourably. A day or two will enable us to see the lode at Hobbler's shaft.—**CAPT. SPANCO:** Oct. 25.

GWYNLIFION (LEAD).—I am happy to inform you that a great improvement has taken place during the past week in the cross-cut south from the shallow 4 ft. sink; the ore there is about 6 in. wide, in some places solid lead of the best quality. I have discontinued driving west, and put the men to drive south upon the first shoemaker's lode; we shall get some lead ore in doing so, and we shall also get the second shoemaker's lode in driving north. The weight of the ore when shipped at Treffry Quay was 10 tons 5 cwt. after paying the royalty.—**H. RAWSON:** Oct. 27.

HAWKMOOR.—In the past week we have been sending down the pitwork in the ham's shaft, and have had occasion to take the turkmen to assist the sumpmen, and also to attend the capstan night and day, as required. We have been delayed by our founders, or the plunger would have been at work several days since, but the sumpmen have been kept at regular work, as directed by the agents. In consequence of this work we have not made our usual progress in driving and stopping this week. There is no material alteration in our 30, east or west, since last report. We shall dress all the ore we possibly can for sampling on Friday next, as desired.—**JOHN KEMICK:** JAMES RICHARDS: Oct. 24.

HAVAN AND HENFLWCH.—At the Havan, we are getting on very well with the wheel, considering the small number of hands about it; we have only two carpenters, but they are doing well. They are working all day, and a great part of the night very often; so that they are, with the assistance of Mr. S. Jones, the engine, getting on as fast as can be expected. Our main object is to get the engine to work as soon as possible, to commence sinking the engine-shaft. There has not been any thing done underground at the Havan this week. At Henflwch, we are still sinking Stride's shaft in a very hard bar of ground, and have got a good pair of miners in it, who, I believe, are doing their best, but they have not been able to sink more than about 2 feet this week. There is a little water in the shaft, but I think we can get it out, which I expect, when we get into a softer part of the lode, will all go away again. The shaft is down now 8 fms. below the adit level.—**J. SANDERS:** Oct. 22.

HEXNOCK.—In the 60 ft. level the lode is 2½ feet wide, showing stones of lead; we have suspended this end until the winze is holed from the 50 to this level; we sumpmen being engaged in sinking the same for ventilation, as well as proving the lode. In the 40 ft. level south we are driving by the side of the lode; the ground being good for driving, this is done with greater advantage than driving on the lode, it being large, and a little harder than last week, worth now about 4 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 30 ft. level, and the south winze-shaft, we are still making rapid progress, having a little water in the shaft, but nothing as yet to impede its progress. Our engine and all other machinery is working well.—**H. RICKARD:** Oct. 24.

HILL BRIDGE.—Our wheel is now at work, pumping from Barclay's and tin lode shafts. I will take care the stamps are in course of working by the time the floors are complete. I am about to dial a cross-cut from the north adit on the copper lode to the new shaft, to take the same.

HOLMBUSH.—The Flap-jack lode in the 120 fathom level, west of the great cross-course, is 2½ feet wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fm. The ground in the 120 cross-cut south, from the eastern end, is favourable killas, but no lode has yet been met with. We have commenced driving through the great cross-course in the 110 west to cut the caunter part of the Flap-jack lode as seen in the 120. Our pitches, on the whole, are producing a fair quantity of ore. The pitches in the bottom of the 110 and 120 are producing a fair quantity of ore of moderate quality and still perpendicular.—**W. LEAN:** Oct. 25.

HOPE VALLEY.—The lode in the 35, driving south, is greatly improved since my last report, being now 5 feet wide, carrying a low 5 feet ore, and the face wall at least 9 in. wide, solid metal, and the remaining part faced with lead ore; we have driven more of this character 9 feet, leaving back and bottom precisely the same, with water oozing out in all directions; at any rate, it is a fine course of ore, and bids fair for a continuance, also entirely new to anything seen before in this mine. I only wish yourself and co-partners were on the mine this morning to see the splendid stones of ore sent to surface; I think you would return to your respective homes highly cheered. The lode in the stoves, in making the 23 ft. level beyond the Pump shaft, will produce 6 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stoves in the back of the 23, south of the Pump shaft, will produce 10 cwt. per fathom. The lode in the 16 ft. level driving south will produce 30 cwt. per fm. The lode in the stoves in the back of the 16 ft. level will yield 9 cwt. per fm. The stoves in the back of the 11 ft. level are producing a little lead ore; upon the whole, the mine has a most promising appearance, and is in a very good working order.

IRISH CONSOLS.—The lode in the Colleras adit level, driving west, has increased in size, its character being much the same as last reported. In the cross-cut driving south from Colleras adit there has been no change during the past week. In the trial shaft, the water is very quickly proceeding from the north side of the shaft, consequently, beyond a doubt, issuing from the champion lode. Since my last report, good specimens of quartz, mixed with copper, munde, and lead, has been met with, evidently droppers from the lode. On the great quartz or caunter lode, in consequence of the late incessant rains, and consequent influx of water, I have thought proper to suspend operations for the present on this very promising lode; but when a more favourable change in the weather occurs, I would recommend to resume sinking this shaft with all possible dispatch. The winze will, I expect, be at work on Thursday next, when I hope our progress in sinking will be more satisfactory. F. S. Your chairman, George Macartney, Esq., M.P., very particularly inspected the works in every department on Friday last, and expressed himself highly pleased at the manner in which the mines are conducted.—**HENRY THOMAS:** Oct. 21.

KENWICK.—At Brandley Mine, six men are cross-cutting to the 30 ft. level, and six are sinking below the 30. At Stonycroft, Richardson's stope is worth 8 cwt., the east stope 8 cwt., and the west stope 6 cwt. of ore per fm. At the Barrow Mine, Wilkinson's level is worth 8 cwt., the middle level 12 cwt., the bottom level 8 cwt., and the bottom level sink 8 cwt. of ore per fm. The 27 ft. level stope, at Thornthwaite, will produce 18 cwt.; and No. 2 stope, in the same level, 35 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the 37 ft. level will produce 3 cwt. of ore per fm. At this mine we have cut a little ore, which we have not yet had time to sink, and old side run of ore we are expecting; but as we have only just touched it, we cannot speak much as to its value. We have at the same time tapped the water in the winze, as we anticipated, so that we shall not be long before we can sink again, when I hope we shall raise a fair quantity of ore.—**R. B. SHEPHERD:** Oct. 22.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 110 end east is still large, but unproductive. We have put these men to rise in the back of the level for air. The lode in the winze sinking under the 74 ft. level west has improved a little, and is yielding nearly ½ ton of lead per fm. The other bargains are the same as last reported.—**R. WILLIAMS:** Oct. 22.

KNOCKATRELLANE.—The underground work has principally been confined to two lodes, Nos. 1 and 2. On the former we are sinking, at present, our main shaft by 15 men, and on the latter we are driving an adit level by four

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, October 28, 1853.

ENGLISH IRON.		per Ton.	SPITALF.		On the spot	per ton	£21	5-21	10 0
Bar and bolt	—	8 2 6	To arrive	—	21	5-21	10 0		
In Wales	—	8 10 0							
In Liverpool	—	9 10 0							
In Staffordshire	a	—							
• Sheets, single	a	—							
• " double	a	—							
• Hoop	a	—							
• Rod, round	a	—							
• Nail rod, square	a	—							
Rails (Wales)	b	—							
" (Staffordshire)	b	—							
Railway Chairs, Clyde	b	—							
Pig, No. 1, Clyde	b	—							
3-5ths No. 1 & 2-5ths No.		—							
No. 1, in Wales	e	—							
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London		—							
Stirling's Non-lamina-		9 0 0-9 2 0							
ting, or Hardened,									
Surface Rails									
Cold-blast, No. 1 Foundry		3 10 0-6 10 0							
Charcoal bars		—							
Stirling's Patent (Glasg.)		—							
Toughened Pigs		—							
Ditto	Wales	4 0 0-4 5 0							
FOREIGN IRON.									
Swedish		—							
Russian CCND		—							
Indian Charcoal Pigs		—							
In London		—							
FOREIGN STEEL.									
Swedish keg, nominal		—							
Ditto fagot		—							
ZINC.									
In sheets		—							
Terms—	a, 2½ per cent. dis.; b, nett; c, 3 d; d, 1½ per cent. dis.; e, 2 d ditto; f, 1½ ditto; g, 1½ ditto; h, 1½ ditto; i, 1½ ditto; j, 1½ ditto; k, 1½ ditto; l, 1½ ditto; m, 1½ ditto; n, 1½ ditto; o, 1½ ditto; p, 1½ ditto; q, 1½ ditto; r, 1½ ditto; s, 1½ ditto; t, 1½ ditto; u, 1½ ditto; v, 1½ ditto; w, 1½ ditto; x, 1½ ditto; y, 1½ ditto; z, 1½ ditto.								

RAILS.—The makers having shown a disposition to give way slightly in prices, has brought in buyers to a large extent—several thousands tons have been contracted for, and the few lots in speculators' hands, have been cleared off the market.

SCOTCH PIG IRON.—A considerable rise has taken place, in consequence of the diminution of the stock, and the increase both of present and prospective shipments—prices opened at 60s. for mixed Nos. viz.: three-fifths No. 1, and two-fifths No. 3, good merchantable brands, free on board ship at Glasgow. American brands now command, No. 1 Gartsherrie 79s., Glengarnock 78s., and Summerlee 77s., and are difficult to procure even at those rates for immediate delivery; altogether the iron trade may be considered to be in a most healthy position, as all the quotations connected therewith are based on actual values, and the interests of manufacturers is rather to keep prices down than uphold them.

STAFFORDSHIRE PIG IRON.—In excellent demand.

STAFFORDSHIRE PIG IRON cannot be purchased so well by 5s. per ton.

COFFER is in good request and maintains its position.

LEAD.—The trade having purchased largely, the market is firm, with an upward bias, and STRAITS TIN—in moderate request.

SWEDISH STEEL is more enquired after.

SPELTHER is firm at 21½, on the spot and 22½, December shipment.

TIN PLATES—A limited business doing.

GLASGOW, Oct. 27.—Our iron market has suddenly advanced under the impulse of speculation to 72s. 9d. for warrants. Several makers are reported to have realised largely at rates from 70s. to 72s. To-day we have buyers at 72s. 6d. Bars are firm, but no advance has been formally declared; that, however, may be looked for in course.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—The demand for manufactured iron continues large, although there is a check for the present to the American orders. Much difficulty is still experienced with the workmen in Staffordshire, and the production is thereby considerably limited. Owing to some London speculators having operated freely in Scotch pig-iron, the price has been run up to 70s. per ton; but the character of the movement, as well as the high price, excites distrust, and prevents healthy business. The demand for tin-plates is limited, but prices are well supported. In tin, lead, and copper we have no change to notice. Our present prices are—Gartsherrie, No. 1, 60s.; at Glasgow, 37s. 10s. per ton; good brands, No. 1, 37s. 10s.; ditto, mixed Nos. 3, 10s.; ditto, ditto, three months open delivery, 37s. 10s. 6d.; merchant bar, Wales, 57s. 6d.; ditto, Liverpool, 57s. 10s.; nail-rod, Staffordshire, 97s. 10s.; hoop, 107s. 10s.; sheet, 117s. 10s.; bar, best crown, 107s.; boiler plate, 127s. Tin-plates.—Charcoal, L.C., Liverpool, 17s. 10s. per box; coke, L.C., 17s. 6d.

MINES.—There is very little alteration to remark upon this week in the Share Market, which continues in a dull, inactive state, and many shares which a few months since were selling at high premiums are now offered at heavy discounts. The continued "calls" during the depressed state of the Money Market are tiring out the patience of speculators, and it would, as we have often advised, be expedient to limit the operations of non-paying mines as much as possible, until the times bear a more favourable aspect. By this means labour would become cheaper and more abundant, and a cessation of calls would tend to give a better tone to the market, which has been completely overdone with new mines. Alfred Consols have advanced to 28½ to 29½; Great Alfreds, 35½ to 40½; West Alfred Consols, 11½; Herodsfoot, 10½; South Tamar, 6½ to 6½; South Caradon, 23½ to 24½; North Towry, 17s. 6d. to 17s.; Trefusis, 15½ to 16½; Uny, 10½; Tavy Consols, 2½; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 21½; West Caradon, 230½; Basset, 620½. At the Wheel Robins meeting, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, to reduce the cost, the operations at this mine are to be confined to driving the 20 and 40 fm. levels towards the cross-course, near which, in Wheel Sisters, upwards of 90000l. of ore was raised.

In the Bullion Market, Mexican and South American dollars, 6s. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 1½d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 1½d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. The remainder of the bar silver brought in by the steamer *La Plata* has been taken, chiefly for India and China, at the price last reported—viz., 5s. 1½d. per oz. standard. Very large amounts of silver have for some time past been forwarded to London, as the produce of the English silver-lead mines, and are then dispatched to the East. There are also very heavy imports of the poorer ores from the silver mines of South America and elsewhere, which, although hitherto regarded as unworthy of the cost of transport, are now smelted to a considerable profit in London. In fact quite a new branch of business is springing up in this way. The British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Company, lately established, is carrying on a large business in the smelting of these silver ores.

At West Caradon bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday (Mr. G. B. Carr in the chair), the accounts showed—Net profit for two months, 1772s. 3s. 6d., and balance in favour of adventurers, 3063s. 2s. 7d. A dividend of 6d. per share was declared. The managing agent stated, that the mine had improved during the last two months, and he had every reason to anticipate that equally satisfactory results would be declared at the next bi-monthly meeting.

At the Botallack Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 8627s. 17s. 7d.; copper ore sold July and Sept. (less dues 1-18th, 64s. 5s. 4d.), 10922s. 11s. 10d.; tin sold (less dues 1-24th, 110s. 9s. 9d.), 25427s. 4d.; sundry credits, 17s. 15s. 4d. 12s. 5d.—By mine cost, 1483s. 10s. 10d.; carriage, 159s. 19s. 9d.; coals, 229s. 10s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 626s. 18s. 9d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 20007s. 2s. 9d. The net profit for the two months was 1337s. 5s. 2d. A dividend of 5d. per 1-200th share was declared, which, after payment, left balance to next account, 10007s. 2s. 9d.

At the Wheal Jane meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for four months, ending August, showed—Balance from last account, 3557s. 6s. 2d.; ores sold (less dues), 16947s. 1s. 2d.; carriage and quay dues, 1947s. 18s. 8d.—22447s. 6d.—To costs and merchants' bills, 16417s. 3s. 3d.; by dividend of 1d. per share (512): leaving balance in hand, 9007s. 17s. 9d.

At the East Pool meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Aug. and Sept. showed—Ores sold (less dues), 22607s. 0s. 3d.; water drainage, 207s. 22607s. 0s. 3d.—Balance from last account, 987s. 8s. 1d.; ditto from 1846, 2707s. 10s. 9d.; costs and merchants' bills, 18237s. 15s. 8d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 877s. 5s. 9d.

At Wheal Stanley meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for four months ending August 31st, showed—Balance from last account, 1037s. 18s. 3d.; costs and merchants' bills, 1697s. 3s. 3d.—2737s. 3s. 6d.—By call on 952 shares, 2387s.; leaving balance against the adventurers, 357s. 3s. 6d. The arrears, amounting to 467s., were ordered to be immediately collected, and a call of 4s. per share was made.

At Fowey Consols Mine meeting, on the 22d instant, the accounts for May, June, July, and August, showed—Mine cost, May, 26897s. 4s. 6d.; June, 26447s. 11s.; July, 27757s. 15s. 7d.; August, 25667s. 18s. 9d.; West Fowey Consols adventurers for slimes, 257s. 16s. 2d.—10,7027s. 6s.—22 parcels of copper ore sold, 94427s. 18s. 1d.; two parcels of mundie, 1607s. 17s. 6d.; materials sold, 2937s. 10s. 11d.; sundries received, 2797s. 0s. 6d.; leaving balance against the mine, 5257s. 19s., which sum deducted from the reserve fund (35897s. 4s. 9d.), leaves a balance to the credit of the company of 30637s. 5s. 9d. Mr. W. Davies, the purser, reported that the prospects of the mine may be considered good; but owing to the scarcity of underground labourers, and the high rate of wages now paid, combined with the

great advance of price on every article used in the working of a mine, he regretted that he could not hold out any expectation of an early division of profits.

At Tokenbury Consols meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Byron in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 14277s. 9s. 8d.—Total expenditure for six months, 10707s. 16s. 8d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 3567s. 13s. The report stated that the engine-shaft was now down about 51 fms.

At the Grand Duchy of Baden Mine meeting, on Monday, Mr. Banfield, who had invited the shareholders to hear his views, stated that he had just returned from the mines, where he had endeavoured to discover why the ore raised before July had not been prepared for market, and also why there had been a falling off since of from 60 to 40 tons per month. He had obtained reports from Capt. Eddy, of Grassington Mines, and also of an eminent smelter, of the utmost importance to the shareholders, but which his brother directors refused to adopt, for which treatment he could not account. By laying the particulars before the meeting he had done his duty. A resolution was passed to call a special meeting, and the requisition will lie at Mr. Banfield's office for signature.

At the Great Nugget Vein Gold Mining Company's meeting, in Sydney, the directors determined to return to the shareholders who have paid up in full one-half of their capital; a dividend of 2s. will be paid on the 21. shares, and of 1s. on the shares of 10s. The moiety of the capital is thus returned because the directors, at present, cannot employ it. The company, however, is continuing its operations, and getting its machinery into work.

At a special meeting of the Van Diemen's Land Company, on Thursday, Messrs. William Lynes and James Longman were elected directors. The directors expect in a short time to be able to declare a dividend of 10s. per share, and the affairs of the company in the colony were in a satisfactory and improving position. Mr. Gibson, the agent there, is expected in England, to attend the annual meeting in March.

The Linares Mining Company have received advices to the 15th inst. In the 75 the lode was promising, worth 1½ ton per fathom; the 65 west, 4 tons; east, 2 tons; the rise against Arroyo's winze, 5 tons; Caballeros winze, 1½ ton; Arroyo's winze, 2½ tons; San Jorge had improved, worth 4 tons; the 55 end, east of Fortuna winze, had also improved, worth 3 tons; the 45, east of Thorne's, 3 tons; the 31 ditto, 1 ton, and at Field's, the lode in the 31 was worth 2 tons per fath. The tribute pitches were producing a fair quantity of ore. Ore weighed in during the week, 82 tons 9 cwt.

The Colonial Gold Company have received advices from Mr. Thomas Comer, their superintendent in Victoria, extending to the 21st of July. He gives a detailed account of the arrangements he was making for the establishment of reduction works on a grant obtained from the Government, situated at Sandhurst diggings, and speaks confidently of the probable results of his contemplated operations, both as regards quartz crushing and washing the alluvium. The expenses attending the formation of the establishment, it appears, are far greater than those to which the similar undertakings of the company have been subjected in New South Wales. Nevertheless, Mr. Comer states that the superior richness of the auriferous stuffs in Victoria to those found in the sister colony will more than counterbalance the difference of cost of labour and provisions. For ordinary servants he was paying 10s. per diem, and for skilled labourers and mechanics, from 20s. to 25s. In both cases rations have to be supplied free of charge. By the ship *Marborough*, Mr. Comer sent forward 236 ozs. gold-dust; and by the *Eagle*, the company have received from him a further remittance of 966 ozs., which he had purchased with the funds sent to him for such purposes. The Colonial Gold Company, also received by the steamer *Argo*, 628 ozs. of gold in nuggets and bars, from Mr. Spence, the superintendent in New South Wales. This gold is the produce of the company's workings at Louisa Creek, and many of the nuggets are of great beauty and interest.

The British Australian Gold Mining Company have advices to the 28th June. A remittance of 287 ozs. of gold from the Tambourra has arrived, as also specimens of the quartz, which will be analysed forthwith; there is not one but where gold is visible. The company's commissioner had met with an excellent vein, which he had named "Coronation," and put on two men to sink a shaft. It was the opinion that 15 fms. would prove its size, and that the shaft was joined to the main lode. They had six thread veins, which would all pay for working, and employ them for three years, even if the master or main lode should prove to be not worth the expense.

The shareholders of the Adelaide Land and Gold Company will be glad to find, from an announcement in our advertising columns, that the local managers are actively prosecuting their duties; considerable purchases of land have been effected, and we may soon expect to hear of some progress towards profitable results.

The scrip of the New South Wales Coal and Inter-Colonial Steam Navigation Company can now be exchanged for sealed certificates of the shares. The forms of claim for registration must be filled up and deposited with the scrip before the 14th Nov. next. Those shares for which no claim for registration is made will be registered in the name of the original subscriber.

The Agua Fria Gold Mining Company have convened a second annual meeting of the shareholders, to take place on the 9th November next, to receive a report from the directors, and to transact the general business of the company.

From South Australia, we have the Adelaide journals to the 13th Aug. The weekly Government land sale, on the 11th inst., was very successful, much competition being displayed—the chief purchases being made for the Adelaide Land and Gold Company. The amount realised was 6434. 5s. The comparative returns of these sales for the years 1852 and 1853 afford gratifying proof of the prosperity of the colony. The total amount received on account of land sold in the first half-year of 1852 was 13,627. 9s., and for the same period in 1853, 142,054. 19s. The average realised per acre in 1852 was 22s. 1d., and in 1853, 26s. 1d. Coal has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Geelong, in the Barabool-hill district: a shaft is being sunk, and boring is about to be carried on in several places. The indications are very promising, and a company is likely to be formed to work the mines.

From California, we learn that the mining interests continued in a prosperous condition; and, under the operation of improved machinery, and by the application of science to the working of the mines, must continue to do so for years to come. At Buttersville, a new town 10 miles from Crescent City, from 40 to 50 miners were at work, who were making from \$60 to \$70 per day, and the diggings were supposed to be very extensive. Nearly all the population had left Crescent City to prospect the new diggings, and the accounts they brought were very flattering. Gold had also been found in large quantities under the buildings of Placerville.

The silver mines of Arizona, in Sonora, about which Raousset de Boulbon had a difficulty with the Mexican authorities some time ago, have turned out to be of unparalleled richness. News had been received at Guaymas, a short time previous to his departure, announcing that immense deposits of silver ore had been discovered at Arizona, yielding \$1 worth of pure silver to 3 lbs. of ore. The news produced great excitement among the inhabitants, and upwards of 1000 men had left Guaymas and Hermosilla for the mines.

The London, Melbourne, and Sydney Bank have received advices per *Argo*, that Mr. Reed Mackenzie, the manager of their bank, had arrived at Adelaide, per *Victoria*. The Governor, Sir H. Young, was absent on a tour up the country to inspect the Murray River. The reception he had received from the Colonial Secretary was most favourable. In the absence of the Governor, which was anticipated to be about a month, his determination was to proceed to Sydney and Melbourne; and, after having had interviews with the authorities, then to return to Adelaide. We mentioned last June that Mr. Mackenzie was furnished with credentials from his grace the Duke of Newcastle to the respective governors of the several colonies.

The British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Company have sent to London a plate of silver, weighing 10,131 ozs.

We regret to announce the death of Capt. Thomas Lean, the superintendent of the Liguanea of Jamaica Copper Mining Company, who has fallen a victim to the yellow fever. A special general meeting of the shareholders is called for the 3d of November, to consider the steps necessary to be taken arising from his death, and also on other general business. We announced on the 8th inst. that no report had been received by the company through the illness of the captain, and which, as now appears, has terminated fatally.

The Gold Mining share market this week has been generally steady, without, however, any marked increase in business. The enquiries have been chiefly for Agua Fria, Nouveau Monde, and Colonial Gold; but in no case is there any decided improvement in prices. The less accredited descriptions, in which category must now be included the Anglo-Californian, are scarcely saleable at a heavy discount. On Monday, Colonial Gold improved 5s. per share, Agua Fria was ½ to ¾ prem., while Port Philip was 7-16ths to 5-16ths dis. On Tuesday, Nouveau Monde was better, and Colonial Gold weaker; and up to the close of the market, yesterday evening, all descriptions were flatter. The accounts which have come to hand from the Australian colonies state that the yield of gold is

unabated; nevertheless, it is to be regretted that the lawlessness which prevails there renders both life and property insecure. The arrivals of gold this week have been very large: on board the *Eagle*, one passenger had a nugget of 40 lbs. weight; and Mr. William Harrison brought home, by the *Argos* 3000 ozs. of gold-dust. The arrivals of gold have been—

<i>Eagle</i> , 120 packages, weighing	Ozs. 63,952 10 value £ 256,000
<i>Charlotte Jane</i>	31,485 0 " 127,000
<i>Pelham</i>	4,421 0 " 17,600
<i>Argo</i>	134,434 0 " 567,777
Total	Ozs. 237,292 0 £ 976,377

The following vessels, with gold on board, are known to be on their way to England from Australia:—

Name	Sailed.	Ounces.
<i>Surge</i> , from Sydney	July 1	6,320
<i>American Lass</i> , from Sydney	July 1	600
<i>Port Wallace</i> , from Geelong	July 2	10,108
<i>Royal George</i> , from Geelong	July 5	16,393
Total ounces		33,423

The *Bengal*, which put into Rio, leaky, has also 25,000 ounces on board. This shows a total of 58,423 ounces, worth 233,600.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. The non-official are—1/4 Aigle d'Or, ½ to ¾ dis.; London and Virginia Gold and Copper, ½ dis. to ¾ prem.; Australian Mutual, ½ to ¾ dis.; Chartered Australian, ½ to ¾ dis.; Golden Mountain, ½ to ¾ dis.; Garnett and Moseley, ½ to ¾ prem.; Australian Consols, ½ to ¾ dis.; Albion Gold, ½ to ¾ dis.

In Miscellaneous Shares, prices have been generally maintained. Australian Agricultural opened on Monday at 33 to 33½; and showed an upward tendency during the week, closing at 35½ to 36. Peel River, at the beginning of the week was 4½, but shared in the general improvement, and left off yesterday at 4½. Berlin Water-Works, 2; Angarrack Consols, par to ½; Crystal Palace on Monday were quoted at 5½, and continued to improve; on Thursday they reached 5½ 6, but yesterday slightly receded, closing at 5½. British American Land, 58; Netherlands Land, 3½; South Australian Land, 33½ to 34; Van Diemen's Land, 15. The following are the closing prices at which shares in the Joint-stock Banks have changed hands—Australasia, 71; Chartered Bank of Asia, 1½ to 1 dis.; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 1½; New South Wales, 43 to 45; South Australia, 40½ to 40; Union of Australia, 70 to 69; Commercial of London, 32½; London Joint-Stock, 22 to 24; London and Westminster, 33 to 35; Union of London, 18 to 19.

In Iron and Coal Companies, during the week, business has been done at the following prices—British Iron, 8; Rhymer Iron, 26 to 27; New South Wales Coal, ½ to ¾ dis.; Mount Carbon Coal, ½ to ¾ dis.; Australasian Coal, ½ to ¾ dis.

THE GREAT MINERS' STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—The public in the mining districts of this county are greatly surprised at your leading article of the 17th September, in reference to the turnout at Wigan. You say, "The former (Wigan) have obtained three different advances since Christmas, making 45 per cent. in all; and their present strike is an attempt to extort a further advance of 15 per cent." &c. We are not surprised at the *Times* making such an assertion, but it is to be greatly lamented that you, Sir, should copy such false statements from that arch-enemy of the labouring man.

The miners of Wigan, since last Christmas, have had one advance, and only one, and that was 2d. to the shilling, simply making their then shilling into 18s. 2d.; and this is the truth, and the whole truth, on this subject. The men's request is perfectly reasonable, and wages have not been advanced in the same proportion as usual. I use several tons of coals per week in my business; 16 months ago, I was paying 5s. per ton at the pit-bank for coals; at the present time, and for some time back, I have been paying 10s. for the same sort of coals. What advance have the men got out of this 5s. per ton? Not 3d.! People do not grumble to pay an advanced price for their coals, providing the working miner should receive a fair proportion of the advance. At present, Sir, the public is very much dissatisfied with the unreasonable advance of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the old shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bell-carres, Messrs. Branker's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of the coal owners; it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled

Notices to Correspondents.

BLASTING BY GALVANISM.—Sir: Can any of your talented correspondents give me any information relative to blasting by the galvanic battery? A few weeks since I noticed in the *Times* an account of a series of experiments carried on by the authorities at Woolwich, and in one there was a simultaneous firing of eleven charges. I have lately had down a six-cell Grove battery from Messrs. Knight, but have not succeeded in firing more than two charges out of eight, ten, and twelve. The porcelain cells are 5½ in. by 3½ in. by 3-lb. The platinum plates are 2½ in. by 6 in. The zinc plates are 3 in. broad, by 6 in. deep. Any information given will much oblige, as I want to introduce it for quarrying purposes, in discharging a large number of simultaneous shots.—AN OLD WELSH HEADMAN: Oct. 26.

"Fair Play" (Dublin).—The statement respecting the Mizen Head Mining Company can only appear as an advertisement.

IRON FROM YORKSHIRE.—It is not unusual for those who make wonderful statements, notwithstanding they may be well-meaning in their views, frequently to deviate somewhat from facts. "Spectator," of Stokely, says, in your last, that ironstone is worked for 1s. or less per ton in Cleveland, in contrast to one named in the *Birmingham* report as costing in Staffordshire 18s. per ton. I suppose he is rather excited with the thought of a railway to the old place being contemplated, and wishes to tell us that we are all to go up to the diggings to get rich. He may be right as to the working at 1s., but he must add royalty, rent, expenses of agents and weighing, way leaves, pit cost, and though last, not least, rail dues. If these are put together they will alter the idea of the price he wishes to convey to the public, which, though not so high as in other localities (for we fear no competition with the Cleveland ore), is far more than he is aware of. As we are, and have long been, subscribers to your Journal, we are desirous that nothing tending to mislead should issue from our native Cleveland.—J. W. S. *Cleveland Falls, Oct. 26.*

KING ARTHUR CONSOLS.—From the tenor of several communications we have received, we think the committee of management should announce that the cost-sheets, duly signed as having been paid, can be examined at the company's office.

"E. G." (Stourport).—The reply to Mr. Hopper, of Leeds, must be forwarded to that gentleman direct.

DEVON CONSOLS NORTH.—Sir: I hold several shares in this mine, and not having seen any notice of it in your Journal for many weeks, I should feel obliged if some of your correspondents could give me any information respecting it; especially after the many flattering reports which have appeared in your Journal, added to the favourable opinion Mr. Evan Hopkins gave of the sett.—A SUBSCRIBER: Oct. 22.

SIR.—I shall feel extremely obliged by your informing me what the price of Australian Agricultural, South Australian, Van Diemen's Land, British Australian, and Scottish Australian Investment shares were before the discovery of gold in the Australian colonies, with the present state and future prospects of each property; also, what is the prospect of the Freehold Gold Company doing any work for its shareholders? Being an unlucky proprietor in the Croydon Land Company, I am also desirous to know what course I should pursue.—C. G. F.: *Leeds, Oct. 22.*—[A few such considerate correspondents as the one who sends the foregoing for us to answer would keep us pretty well employed.]

THE MIZEN-HEAD COPIES.—Sir: Being a shareholder in this company, and having paid up my call, I should wish to know what the directors are doing with my money? It is really too bad that the proprietors should be treated in this manner. It appears that the captain down at the mine has got no money to go on with, and he has already advanced to the amount of 307.—it being utterly impossible for him to get cash from the managers: he also says that if he could get 100l. per month for six months he would be able to declare a dividend. The directors ought now to do something to redeem their characters, and not to squander the money the way they did at the commencement of the enterprise. To you, Sir, being a lover of fair play, I appeal for the insertion of these remarks, as it appears the mine is a good one, the ore being very rich, and, by prompt attention, would prove remunerative to the shareholders. It is no wonder that Irishmen are so timid, when such defective management as this becomes, unfortunately, too frequent.—A SHAREHOLDER AND SUBSCRIBER: *Dublin, Oct. 25.*

"T. T." (St. Thomas).—Sir: The first of his class who ever attained the rank of a merchant-prince, was a shopkeeper. His family crest was the grasshopper, and was also the sign of his shop in Lombard-street.

CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Allow me to enquire, through the medium of your Journal, the present position of this company. It was, as you doubtless recollect, a company formed about 18 months back for the purposes implied by its name, having a respectable directory, with Viscount Drumlanrig for chairman, but it has since then retired into obscurity, and never obtained the confidence of being quoted in the Share List of the Stock Exchange. A few weeks since I was surprised, on passing its temporary location in Abchurch-lane, to find all traces of it vanished; and there is a rumour that the secretary and solicitor have absconded, so that the company have now neither office nor officers. No notice whatever has been sent to the shareholders, who are, of course, anxious for information, and wish to learn what was the total amount of capital raised, and whether it was sufficient to justify the directors in proceeding with the company; how it has been expended, and what are the results? for the actual operation being a loss of 300,000, that a comparatively small sum must have been sufficient to defray the expenses of them.—A SHAREHOLDER: *London, Oct. 22.*

THE CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Seeing the name of Viscount Drumlanrig, and others, advertised in connection with this company, I was induced some twelve months since to take a few shares, naturally concluding that such names, as furnished in the prospectus, were a sufficient guarantee of respectability. The offices were then in Abchurch-lane, but where they now are no one seems to know: as far as outward appearances go, the company appears to have become defunct. I have made enquiries, and for several months past have looked carefully through your Journal, but have been unable to obtain any information. Probably you, Sir, or some of your readers, can furnish the intelligence I am so anxiously seeking after. I should much like to know if such was really a bona fide company, of which I have my doubts; and yet it is difficult to persuade oneself that such parties as the Viscount Drumlanrig, and others, would lend their names to a society, whose object it was to catch and victimise the unwary.—A CONSTANT READER: *Oct. 26.*

"T. B." (St. Just).—Your letter, dated the 13th October, did not come to the 22d. You will find, on referring to our last Journal, that your correction has been made. The former price had stood for several weeks, which is accounted for from the fact of our not having been apprised of business having been done.

ABUNDANT UNITED COPPER MINES.—Sir: Not having seen any report in your valuable Journal of a meeting of the shareholders in this mine since the special one on Thursday, the 25th May last, can you, or any of your readers, inform me if anything, and what, is doing at the mine? At the above-mentioned meeting it was resolved to purchase a steam-engine, for the purpose of sinking the principal shaft; and I should feel obliged for information as to the discoveries made, the present position, and future prospects of the mine.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Oct. 26.*

The quotation of 10½ to Alfred Consols, in Mr. J. R. Pike's advertisement, in last week's Journal, should have been the price of Alfred Consols West.

NORTH CARADON MINE.—We have reason to hope that some amicable arrangement may yet be entered into between the parties concerned in the recent unhappy discussion among the managing body of this undertaking. The publication of the letters from Mr. Bennett would, however, not only effectually prevent that desired consummation, but would rather provoke considerable personal feeling, and perhaps legal troubles—which, so far as we are concerned, we shall prevent, by declining to insert them in our Journal.

"Fibreniens" (Dublin).—Sir Robert Kane estimates the total water force of Ireland at 1,432,130-horse-power. The calculation was made on the supposition that 109,712,031 cubic yards of rain fall on the surface every year; and allowing two-thirds for evaporation and infiltration, we have 35,237,345 cubic yards per annum, or 91,061,216 cubic yards per day; of 24 hours, weighing 68,467,100 tons, falling 150 yards. As 884 tons falling 24 ft. in 24 hours is equal to a horse power, the above is the result. The Shannon alone supplies a continuous power equal to 38,067 horses.

"T. W. G." (Paris).—The last annual meeting of the Nouvelle Montagne Mining Company was held on the 18th April last—a report of which will be found in the *Mining Journal* of the 28th. The report was highly satisfactory, showing a large increase over previous years. The sales of zinc had more than doubled those of corresponding former periods; and the consumption was rapidly increasing, both in England and France. A notice appeared in last week's Journal of a new zinc company recently established in Silesia.

THE STANDARD.—Sir: A correspondent asks me, "If the average standard of last sale of ore is 16d. 3s., and the average price 6½ per cent., what is the price of ore of ore 17½ per cent., and yielding 12 oz. of silver per ton?"—J. REYNOLDS GWATKIN: *Oct. 26.*

"A. Z." (Southwark).—A simple, effectual, and economic mode of thoroughly ventilating low-roofed, or indeed any apartment, is to insert in the wall close to the ceiling a tube with a funnel mouth, carrying the other end into and up the chimney, which, being heated by its high temperature, will certainly discharge all the impure air lingering near the ceiling—the rush of air being evident on bringing a lighted candle opposite the orifice. Another plan is to bring the ejection end of the tube beneath the lower bars of the fire-grate, and the impure air will be discharged regularly as it arises. These plans are strongly recommended in a little work on *Ventilation* by our former talented correspondent, the late Dr. J. Murray.

"Geologist" (Liverpool).—The principal chains which divide the interior of Spain take in general a direction from west-south-west to east-north-east; that which is situated the most northward commences on the western frontier of Arragon, and, under the name of Sommo Sierra and the mountains of Guadrama, forms the limits between Old and New Castile. It is continued under the names of Sierra del Pico, Montano de Griegos, Sierra de Gata, and at length joins the Sierra de Estrella, in Portugal.

"J. W. R." (Dublin).—The North Caradon Mine Company having got into difficulties through mismanagement, two courses of relief remained open—one to invite the public to take up the shares, and the other to call a special general meeting, under the Cost-book System, to close the capital at the amount then subscribed, which can only be carried by a majority. The reports being very favourable, and which appear in extenso in the *Mining Journal* of this week, the most certain method of raising the necessary capital to work the mine was considered, the adopting the course of closing the shares, and making a call in the event of a sufficient additional number not being taken up by the day appointed for the meeting—a circumstance not very likely in the present state of the market.

MINING ENGINEERS.—"X. Y. Z." (COTTONFORD) observes, that there are some gentlemen now in his neighbourhood, who call themselves "civil engineers," and who sport after their names C.E., and sometimes C.M.E., while it is evident from their proceedings that they are not possessed of the least engineering talent, and can have no real title to the designation, either from education, scientific attainments, or practical experience. As to the important subject of mining, they know as much of the geological structure of the earth as of the moon, and much less of mining engineering. "X. Y. Z." ideas of the attainments necessary to constitute a mining engineer are undoubtedly correct; but, unlike law, physics, or divinity, no previous examination, diploma, or testimonial are necessary before practice; any one may dub himself C.E., or C.M.E. if he pleases, but thorough mechanical knowledge is absolutely necessary to enable a man to rise in such a profession, much less become distinguished. An ignorant pretender (and such we allow there are) soon displays the cloven hoof, and meets with the contempt he deserves. The Institution of Civil Engineers is open to all who can find friends to propose and second them, and pay their fees as an associate when they are balloted for, which is rarely adverse to the applicant's admission. On submitting a paper for reading at the weekly meetings he is qualified for a membership. It is, in fact, as easy to join this Institution as the Royal Geological Society, or the Society of Arts.

MR. READWIN'S PRIZE.—The essays are in the hands of the jurors; but, inasmuch as there are several jurors and many essays, and as all have to be read and well considered, our correspondents will see that some time is absolutely necessary for this, that justice may be done. Our correspondents will further recollect, that two of the jurors are gentlemen of the legal profession; and the *long caudex*, as we believe they term it, has intervened since sending in the essays; but this now being at an end, we may speedily expect the jurors' decision.

STURNEY WHEAL BULLER.—"A Shareholder" is informed that a deputation from London visited this mine on the 19th inst., whose reports are highly satisfactory. They are driving levels, making a winze from the 30 to the 40 fathom level, to give ventilation to that part of the workings, and an air machine is fixed and in operation; they continue to raise tin, and a parcel will be in the market this week. Indeed, everything is going on favourably, so as to leave no doubt but that this mine will be shortly on the list with the best dividend-paying mines in the county. The sinking of the engine-shaft from the 47 ft. level will be resumed next week. The price still asked for the company's shares is 5½, as last quoted. No marvel that the shares are not enquired after in the market; the mine was not got up with a view of speculation. Its merits are well understood in the neighbourhood.—A HOLDER OF FIFTY SHARES.

OUR Roughton Mill correspondent begs to inform "A Friend to Practical Mining" that the past expenditure on the mine is not "lost," but, "like bread cast on the waters, will be seen after many days." He must be ignorant of "practical mining," or the work done in the mine, to have made such an unwarrantable assertion.

THE TREWARTHA MINE.—Sir: Having lately visited the Liskeard district, I was induced, from what I heard, to inspect the lead mines, and amongst them I was particularly struck with the Trewartha Mine. I found the workings in a most flourishing state; they have already sold from 30 to 60 tons of rich silver-lead ore, and expect, before another meeting, to sell from 30 to 40 tons more; the last parcel sold for upwards of 32l. per ton. The raising and sampling from last meeting and sale will realise over 2600l., and will leave at next meeting a good balance in favour of the company. Indeed, it is said they think of declaring a dividend of at least 5s. per share; if so, this will be the first mine in this locality that has made such progress in so short a time, and no doubt they are in possession of a very valuable property.—AN ADVENTURER: *St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, Oct. 27.*

MR. DAVID MURPHY'S paper on "Improvements in the Steam-Engine" shall appear in our next Journal.

"H. B." will be liable for all debts contracted during the time he is a shareholder. He had better pay his calls in arrears, as the application to him individually, no doubt, arises from his calls not being paid, and thus the committee of management are unable to discharge the debts of the company. In all probability, when the calls are paid, he will hear nothing more of a similar application; no doubt, has been made to other defaulters. It is a mode adopted to get in calls in arrears. On transferring the shares, he will not be liable to future calls or debts.

ANNOBER CONSOLS.—The great crater lode spoken of is laid open in the cutting of the West Cornwall Railway. The silver ore in the Herland mine realised 200l. per ton.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—Sir: As a shareholder, I furnished you with the sales of tin from this mine, and the purser is the only one to blame for not having given the whole particulars before; in fact, but for me you would have had none from this mine. Your last quarterly return was considerably short of the usual sales, wholly owing to the continued apathy displayed by these pursers. I note that Providence Mines sold tin amounting to 2163l. 8s. 4d., and Condurrow 1533l. 8s. 6d., neither of which are included in the quarterly returns.—A SHAREHOLDER.

"Argus" (of Truro) is now in the western mining district of Cornwall, where he will be engaged the whole of the ensuing week, and in the Tavistock district the whole of the week following. Letters for him, to 26, Fleet-street, are regularly forwarded.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—Sir: A correspondent addressed you last week to enquire why this company only obtained for their coals 15s. 9d. per ton, when they were selling Melbourne at 7l. per ton. That certainly was a question to be asked. Your correspondent from Keshubh wished to know whom he was to address to get information and explanation. I beg to inform him that a letter addressed to the secretary of the Australian Agricultural Company, Cannon-street, City, will, I have no doubt, elicit a reply. I am glad to see some of the shareholders do take an interest in their own property and interests; for I aver I never before was associated with a set of shareholders so inert and indifferent to their own affairs.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Oct. 26.*

VINDEX (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—Our correspondent is in error in supposing the quotation came from an unworthy source. It was received from a gentleman of the highest character and integrity, and upon whose authority the utmost confidence may be placed.

GREAT OSNOLW CONSOLS.—Sir: Observing in your Journal of last week a paragraph purporting to come from "J. J." (of London), I would recommend the writer, if he really resides so near the mines in question, to inspect them for himself; and if he has no knowledge of mining, he had better employ one who has to accompany him. The mode of enquiry he adopts seems to me one of a very round about way to get information. I am scarcely ever from the mine; and any man of honesty and judgment need not trouble himself so much as "J. J." appears to do, as his object to every respectable man must be plain enough.—G. RICKARD: *Oct. 26.*

Just published, price 2s. 6d.,

THE MINING GUIDE:

Containing the following particulars respecting each British and Foreign Mining Company:—

Name of mine	Captain
Produce	Committee
Where situated	Secretary
Purser	Officers

WITH THE MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, AND AMERICA.

Also the NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MINING AGENTS AND DEALERS IN SHARES.

To which is added,

A COMPLETE SET OF AMENDED RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF MINES ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

To the Editor,
Mining Journal Office,

26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29, 1853.

The hostile relations between Russia and Turkey, in the East, have long kept the monetary and commercial concerns of this country in a fluctuating and unsettled state. Actual war would not probably have produced so protracted a depression of legitimate speculation as the long anticipation of a rupture between two foreign States—one of which we are bound by treaty, by honour, and by self-interest to assist, as an ancient and faithful ally of Great Britain. During an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the French empire, no dangers either to the safety, the trade, or the prosperity of this country, can be apprehended; and still we have a fall in the public funds of nearly 10 per cent., a similar depression in railway shares, and a far less justifiable stagnation in mining operations. All this, too, occurs at a period when the public revenue is increasing, when the country is tranquil and contented, when private commercial trade is healthy, and almost every branch of manufacturing industry prosperous. Although Great Britain is not directly engaged as principal in the threatened war, it may not be difficult to explain the fluctuations of public securities. Other causes may to some extent operate on railway shares; but whatever the practical effects may be, it is difficult theoretically to account for the prostration of mining enterprise at the idea of a rupture between two distant powers.

Those who remember the last war with France, or who refer to its annals, will find that almost all the mineral products of England were at that period in great demand—indeed, that war itself was the great cause of their development. The vast number of ships in commission in the Navy required an unprecedented supply of copper; iron was also in great requisition; silver in demand; and so great was the quantity of lead required, that many lead mines, which were worked extensively during the war, were closed on the peace, and have never since been re-opened. So far, therefore, as mining operations are intrinsically concerned, those interested in them have no reason to apprehend a transition from peace to war; and supposing a war even to become general, an increased demand and high prices for almost every article of mineral production may be fairly anticipated. To those mineral products formerly so much in requisition must now be added a prodigious consumption of coal to meet the requirements of our steam navy, as well as of that of France, dependent also on the collieries of England for its supply.

There is, however, but little ground for apprehending that the impending war can be general, or even should it happen to be so, that it can be of any duration. The wealth, trade, resources, and power of England, are at least double what they were in 1815, when peace was proclaimed. We carried on that war for a series of years with the only great European power able to contend with Great Britain; and if unfortunately we should now be involved in the hostile operations which threaten the peace of Europe, that power is at our side.

We may, therefore, rest assured that if war should happen, and that the alliance between France and England shall continue, it will be short and speedily decided. In either point of view, therefore, the mining interest have no just grounds for alarm; a state of war would probably give a very decided impetus to mining operations; if it did not, those operations would soon return into their natural channels by the probable immediate termination of a state of actual war. These observations, of course, apply to the prospects of practical mining operations, which would in all probability be very materially advanced and improved by a state of circumstances, the anticipation of which has tendered so very materially

to check commercial enterprise. Indeed, we should be more inclined to refer to the painful suspense in which we have been for several months kept, as the proximate cause of the fall in the value of the shares of almost all public companies to an extent alarming to all, and which must have been ruinous to many.

While mining shares have been thus falling, mineral properties have in all probability, for the reasons we have stated, been advancing in value, and the reasonable prospects of profitable returns increasing in the same relative proportion. The receipts of the several railway companies in the British Isles have also been amazingly advancing, while the market prices of their shares have been falling in an inverse ratio. The traffic receipts of the railways of Great Britain for the week ending the 15th October, 1853, were 352,328l., those for the same week of the year 1852 amounted only to 317,690l., being an increase of 34,638l. The gross receipts from the 1st of January, 1853, to the 15th of October last, were 13,559,490l.; those from the 1st of January, 1852, to the 15th of October of last year, were 11,952,967l., being an excess in the present year of 1,606,523l. It is impossible to adduce more striking evidence of increasing trade and advancing prosperity, yet within the same period railway shares have fallen with a rapidity that is really startling. Many reasons, however, concur to produce that fall, which are happily not applicable to mining shares. In the first place, lawyers, engineers, and contractors have been, and to some extent continue to be, the great consumers of railway capital; from these mining associations on the Cost-book Principle are in a great measure exempt. The constant liability to accidents on railways, and the vast expenditure which they necessarily entail are powerful checks to railway profits, consequences which mining shareholders have comparatively but little reason to apprehend. Traffic returns are found not to keep pace with increase of branches, and railway proprietors are daily doomed to suffer severely from the frequent indulgence of their directors in unwise oppositions and often expensive conflicts with rival directories. The very constitution of cost-book companies forbids, even if opportunities should offer, which is almost impossible, the misapplication of the funds of companies formed on this principle to the purposes of expensive or ambitious rivalry. Preferential shares, and often Government advances, are frequently heavy burthens on railway properties, from which mining companies are free. Ill-advised and ill-selected superfluous branches, with the attendant multiplication of stations and establishments at each, too often eat away the surplus profits of great lines, dangers not to be apprehended in well-regulated mining associations. The consequence is, that there is, we believe, but one railway in Great Britain which at present pays 5 per cent. interest to its proprietors; and we need scarcely refer to the numerous mining companies where the return of profits is on a most remunerative scale, as compared with the capital invested.

We are fully aware that the same public causes which depress railway shares must also operate, but in a minor degree, on mining shares. Both are subject to calls, and to the difficulties of providing for them in an agitated state of the Money Market; but even in these instances also the calls on mining shares are rarely so heavy in amount, and are not in general so very imperatively enforced. While mining shares must necessarily continue more or less to fluctuate with the fluctuations in the funds, and in the shares of the great railway companies, it is desirable that their holders should see very distinctly the advantages which they possess, and as all prudent men are satisfied that the present crisis must speedily pass away, we earnestly deprecate alarm, and the heedless sacrifice of shares at the present depressed prices.

The formation of new companies in the present feverish aspect of public affairs is a totally different question from the one which we have been discussing. Although, perhaps, we see no sound reasons to justify apathy, or that unwillingness that at present exists to entertain or embark in fresh adventures or enterprises, we feel ourselves satisfied that, as the lowest ebb is by the laws of Nature inevitably followed by the reflux of the highest flood tide, the period will assuredly and speedily arrive when legitimate speculation will again become buoyant, and every reasonable project receive due support. It is highly consolatory to know that, notwithstanding the temporary depression, the resources of the country are untouched—are, in fact, accumulating, growing with its growth, to be available as prospects brighten for further, greater, and more vigorous efforts.

The notice of two newly arranged apparatus for the prevention of accidents in mines from the breaking of ropes, in recent numbers of the *Mining Journal*, has, it is satisfactory to state, at least drawn so much attention to the subject as likely to bring such machines into more general use. Mr. BUTLER CLOUGH, of Mold, Flint, expresses the hope of being in time enabled to induce coal proprietors in his neighbourhood to adopt his plan of securing the cage, which can be carried into effect so economically, from the absence of guide-rods and the proportionately less expense. Mr. NORCOMBE, of Heavitree, near Exeter, has given up to the public a plan which he had some intention of patenting; and we have recently received a communication from Mr. W. FERRIS, of the Forth Iron-Works, Dunfermline, in which that gentleman remarks on Mr. CLOUGH's invention, and gives his opinion that without guides its proper operation would depend on chance, and would be likely to fly loosely in the shaft. He has, however, suggested a modification, in which he employs guides, and having constructed a model, which works very satisfactorily, he intends employing it for the benefit of his men at the ironstone pits and collieries which he is now working. In this plan, in addition to the cross-beams, two diagonal bars, working loose on pins at each end, connect them with a beam across the top of the cage, and prevent the cross from opening too wide, and yet with sufficient play to admit the ends of the holding bars taking secure hold of the guides, which are made very strong. Two iron connecting-rods, from the top ends of the cross-bars, pass through holes in the beam, terminated by vertical spiral springs, placed in a position not likely to be damaged. They are so fitted that the whole weight of the load does not rest on them, but sufficient of it to cause the cross to widen the instant a breakage of the rope occurs. With so many ingenious and practical plans for security, there can be no excuse for leaving shafts entirely unprotected; and we trust the employment of these machines will become general.

In our last Journal we inserted a letter from Mr. OVERTON, the coroner of Merthyr, in which he complains of an article on Coronor's Inquests, which appeared in our columns on the 8th inst. He says that the report of an inquest held by him at Aberdare, on the 19th ult., which was extracted from the *Cambrian*, was totally wrong, and no such verdict was ever given. So far as this instance goes, therefore, our animadversions do not apply, but unhappily we cannot extend the exemption to coronor's inquests generally, or even to all those over whose deliberations Mr. OVERTON has presided. The report in question appeared, not only in the *Cambrian*, but in some other local papers, and no attempt was made by Mr. OVERTON to correct it until it was quoted in our columns; and its remaining uncorrected for two weeks was sufficient to induce a belief in its truth. It is evident, therefore, if the public have been misled, it has been in consequence of Mr. OVERTON's neglect in not having sooner rectified the error. In some counties, the coroners regularly furnish the conductors of the press with a brief abstract of their proceedings, and it is very desirable that such a practice should be more generally observed. We especially recommend it to Mr. OVERTON, as a simple and efficacious means of preventing mistakes similar to that of which he now complains, the avoidance of which must always be attended with difficulty so long as the existing means of obtaining information (in the absence of the reporters), depends on the communications of casual observers. Mr. OVERTON appears to labour under a delusion, when he imagines that the verdicts of the juries in his district have given satisfaction to the public, and that "they generally succeed in eliciting the facts most fully, and more efficiently than any other system that could be adopted." That some of the cases in this district have been ably and thoroughly investigated we readily admit, but that the credit of these investigations belongs to the juries we as distinctly deny. We have no disposition to underrate the qualifications and conduct of Mr. OVERTON, on the contrary, in the article of which he complains, we have expressed our high appreciation of his services; but, whilst admitting his merits as the presiding officer of these courts, we are by no means prepared to give him, and much less the juries, all the credit for the able manner in which some of the inquiries in the Merthyr district have been conducted, which, in great part at least, if not altogether, is due to the valuable assistance of the Government Inspectors of Mines. Notwithstanding Mr. OVERTON avoids all acknowledgment of such assistance, it is, undoubtedly, to it that we are chiefly indebted for the recent improvements in conducting these enquiries. But it was not with this we found fault, for the juries rarely take a prominent part in eliciting information, but are merely silent and "patient" observers; it was with their verdicts, which, apart from the instance quoted from the *Cambrian*, we contend are, generally, in colliery cases,

inconsistent with the evidence, subversive of the interests of society and a due administration of the law. A reference to the evidence on this subject, given to the recent Parliamentary Committee, strongly confirms these views; nor do we find anything in the results of the Aberdare inquiries to exempt them from the necessity, which elsewhere exists, for a complete and thorough reformation.

In another portion of this day's impression we give a fully detailed account of some interesting experiments made at the Windsor Iron Works, City-road, with BERDAN'S ONE-CRUSHING, POLYMERISING, AND AMALGAMATING MACHINE, and also another account, furnished by a correspondent who was present, and took much interest in the subject. The results of the trial were most satisfactory to all present, and the invention appears really to have supplied a great desideratum, and to have solved the long-disputed problem whether the crushing and reduction of auriferous rocks could be rendered a profitable undertaking, in the affirmative. So beautifully simple, and yet of sufficient magnitude, is the apparatus, and so perfect the principle on which it is constructed, the crushing, washing, and amalgamation being all performed at one operation, leaving only the mercury contained in the amalgam to be sublimed, that we think little scepticism can further be entertained in the matter. One of these machines, once set up on the spot where the auriferous strata is to be obtained, and put in motion by a steam-engine, wind, water, or other motive power of moderate force most convenient, quartz or other mineral, but poor in gold, may, we have no doubt, be made to pay a profitable return on the operation. When we consider the large amount of British capital which has been sunk, and irretrievably lost, in the prosecution of gold reduction works in South America on minerals in which it was known the precious metal did exist, but on which the cost of production exceeded the value of the quantity obtained, the importance of such a machine becomes more evident. It is probable the introduction of this reduction apparatus will not only greatly facilitate the production of gold, but open up a new field of productive enterprise in other branches of industrial mineralogy, and in time supersede many old and imperfect modes of crushing and grinding metallic ores and other hard and refractory substances. Among the many scientific gentlemen connected with metallurgical operations who were present, but one opinion appeared to prevail—that of the complete success of the experiment, and the scientific correctness of the principle adopted in the arrangements of the machine.

In another column will be found a communication from Mr. D. SWALLOW, the corresponding secretary to the miners of Lancashire, expressive of the feelings and opinions of the miners who are out on strike from the collieries in the Wigan district; in which particular allusion is made to an article in the MINING JOURNAL of the 17th of September last, in correction of some erroneous statements which it is alleged were there made. In conformity with our usual practice of giving to all parties an opportunity of setting themselves right with the public, we have inserted Mr. SWALLOW'S statement entire, and which we leave to speak for itself. It is greatly to be regretted, however, that any misunderstanding should exist between employers and the employed at a crisis like the present, when labour is in such demand, and every branch of manufacturing commerce in a state of unprecedented prosperity. It is a time, too, when the principles of the old motto—"make hay while the sun shines," should be carried out to the letter; and we have had so many awful examples of the terrible wretchedness, misery, and despair which these strikes uniformly bring on the labouring man, who is weak enough to join in them, and those dependent on him, that we can encourage no more sanguine expectations to the contrary as to the result of the present stand still, which we regret to find makes no progress towards a settlement. We would see every man fairly and even liberally paid for his labour; and we trust that measures will be adopted, and circumstances arise, which will induce them to return to their employers, and that renewed confidence will be established between them.

Our correspondent, "Fair Play," has this week brought his remarks to a close, and we can only reiterate what we said when his first paper was published, that though we believed many of the evils which he there pointed out did exist, yet that we should be sorry to imagine that this was a general rule; in fact, we considered he rather referred to the exceptions. With a sound discussion, he has merely dealt in generalities, denouncing a system without naming any of the individuals implicated, or the adventures with which they are connected. His observations, however, tend to show that in many instances great want of caution has been displayed on the part of the public, as well as that, in several cases, fraudulent and disreputable practices have been resorted to. So long as there is no recognised mart for the transaction of genuine business, this will always arise—even with all the watchfulness and care of the Stock Exchange: occasionally there is found "a black sheep" in the House, and we think that unless men are disposed to be honest, there is no code, however stringent it may be, will force them to become so. In mercantile life, there are numberless transactions which, though equally dishonourable, do not come within the reach of the penal enactments; and there are cunning men who will pursue fraudulent and nefarious modes of gaining a livelihood, and yet still not be legally responsible. The establishment of an Exchange would probably obviate, in some measure, this evil, at all events, the public will have to blame themselves if they either buy or sell without the instruction of an authorised member.

"Fair Play" has directed attention to the method in which he states how the generality of mining adventures are carried on; whether his premises be true or false, we leave the mining community at large to draw their own conclusions. We believe they are sufficiently able and powerful enough to protect themselves, without any pseudo champion; still, we cannot disguise from ourselves that grave allegations have been made, which have remained unanswered; and while they continue so to be, will, perhaps, with some, acquire a greater importance than they really merit. We have, as we promised at the commencement, inserted our correspondent's observations fairly and impartially; we made no comments on his papers until he had concluded them. He has, by his last communication, thrown the gauntlet to the mining world in the widest extent of the word; he challenges agents, directors, secretaries, and all concerned with this great branch of British industry. He has made himself the Don Quixote of immaculate mining; we trust, for the honour of those impugned, that he will find some SAMSON CALRASCIO who will make him don his armour and retire to his native obscurity. Those who may think it worthy to tilt with him, shall receive what he desired and had—fair play.

In another column will be found an abstract of the annual report of the directors of the ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY. Although, perhaps, it would have been more favourably received had some actual results been arrived at, yet, taking it all in all, it must be considered rather favourable than otherwise. When we bear in mind the difficulties which beset the company when the present directors took the management of its tangled affairs, the odium they had to encounter, and the prejudices to overcome, it becomes a matter of surprise they have so successfully carried on operations to the present period. When the balance-sheet was issued, we observed that several of the shareholders took exceptions to the accounts; it is not to be expected that all the proprietors in the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company should be satisfied: in the most prosperous associations there will always be found some dissentients, who, however favourable the results may be, will constantly carp at what may be put forth by the governing body, and not contented with doing well will always endeavour to do better, and in many instances, by foolish amendments, finish by making matters worse. One of the items (law expenses, 2587l. 1s. 7d.) has been noticed as extravagant. It must be remembered, through the fraudulent conduct of some of the parties connected with the company prior to its reconstruction, that the directors had to defend several actions. The charges incurred for printing and stationery comprise advertisements, printing the share certificates, transfers, books, and all necessary for the office. The salaries, both in London and California, are at the minimum rate, and for the last year, for all the pains they have taken, they have received no remuneration, although this is charged among the liabilities, which they do not contemplate taking before profits are realised. The mining expenses speak for themselves, and on them we will make no comment. The great error the present directors committed was that last year, when they issued the remaining unallotted shares, they did not raise fresh capital: by the proposed issue of 30,000 shares 15,000l. will be obtained, thus making the total capital 65,000l., which is much less than any of the other companies at present in work are carrying on operations with. The whole of the amount already

subscribed has been legitimately and carefully expended. It is an easy matter for those who are in England to state how persons acting for them in foreign countries should manage the property entrusted to their care; but these wisacres, in nearly every case, imagine there are the same facilities and appliances which are at hand in more civilised and settled countries. They do not take into question climatic influences, the difficulty of obtaining skilled labour, or, in fact, any workmen at all. These cavaliers, whose ignorance is only equalled by their dissatisfaction, are ready on every occasion to blame, and chary of their praise, if it be of any value, when it is fairly and legitimately earned. Let those who dispraise Sir HENRY HUNTLEY visit California, and judge for themselves: one fact is certain, that no other company have yet made returns, and the association are in as good a position as any of their compeers. We cannot believe but that now the shareholders are about to benefit by the money they have expended, they will be so suicidal as not to subscribe fresh capital, and hamper the directors just as they are bringing their arduous labours to a successful termination. If such is not done, and this is obtained from the general public, new comers will reap all the advantages which they have so anxiously toiled for. We trust that the meeting to be held on Monday will proceed as satisfactorily as its predecessor, and we predict that when all is fairly explained, as no doubt it will be by the directors, the shareholders will separate with mutual harmony and good will to each other.

The proceedings of the directors of the BADEN MINING COMPANY, as stated in another column, are undoubtedly singular, and such as, we should think, the shareholders are not likely quietly to sanction. A member of the board, at a season when amusement seems to be thought the rule, and business the exception, travels to Germany to examine the state of the mines, and enquire the reason of their not returning enough to pay a dividend. He engages professional assistance, and returns, having ascertained facts of the greatest importance to the company. Instead of a welcome, with thanks, for his trouble, he is met with distrust and unbecoming dislike by his brother directors, who, instead of endeavouring to improve the condition of the mines, according to the suggestions made, involve the company in expense and delay, by endeavouring to deny the necessity for any improvement. Facts are, however, stubborn things. A dividend was announced at Midsummer, at the annual meeting. Instead of this, it appears that this fine property does not pay its expenses. Not only, therefore, was any director justified in making minute enquiry as to the cause of the present state of things, but there can be little doubt that the shareholders will acknowledge the debt they owe Mr. BANFIELD for bringing the true state of the company under their notice, at a sacrifice of time money seldom volunteered under similar circumstances.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

Advices have been received, under date Sydney 10th, Melbourne 23d, and Port Philip 24th August. The mail was brought by the General Screw Steam-ship Company's steamer *Argo*, Capt. Hyde, having made the run home in the same number of days (64) as she occupied in the passage out. She came home *via* Cape Horn, and is the first steamer that has come by that route. She rounded Cape Horn on the 17th Sept., crossed the line on the 7th of Oct., arrived at St Vincent on the 13th, was there two days, and left Oct. 15th. This is the quickest passage ever made by steamer or sailing vessel before, to or from Australia. The *Argo* made her passage principally sailing, and has accomplished the voyage home at the rate of 240 miles per diem. It may be remembered, the *Argo* left Southampton on her outward voyage on the 7th May; thus the period occupied in the voyage out and home is only 5 months and 19 days. The dates brought by this vessel are about three weeks later than those brought in by the Overland Mail, just telegraphed, affording a strong argument in favour of the Panama route, in preference to all others, including that by Singapore. Had there been any means of rapid transit across the Isthmus of Panama, such as will be supplied by the Panama Railway, now in the course of construction, several days would have been saved. The *Argo* brings from Sydney 30,678 oz.; and from Port Philip 103,766 oz. of gold; total value, at 4l. per oz., 567,777l.; and one passenger, W. Harrison, of Great Yarmouth, brings home 3000 ozs. The gold fields are looking very rich; and two new fields have been discovered, one at Goulburn, the other at Jones's creek. This caused the seamen to raise their demands from 45l. to 60l. for the run home—an amount which has been paid by the captain of the *Argo*. The papers received contain a vast amount of interesting information from the gold fields and the Australian ports. One the 21st of June the western escort arrived at Sydney with 1446 ozs. of Gold from Bathurst, Sofala, Tambora, Meroo, and Mudgee, and with 2863l. in cash; the latter represents certain quantities of gold bought up by dealers, and may, therefore, be quoted among the proceeds of the gold fields. On the 23d of June, the Owens escort came in with 5000 ozs. On the 8th of July 2443 ozs. were received; and on the 9th, 1003 ozs. and 170l. in cash. The Sydney gold escort, which left the Owens on the 9th of July, had 3500 ozs. in gold, and 3000l. in specie. The total of the exports of gold from New South Wales, up to the 3d of July, is quoted at 1,362,099 ozs. As the Sydney advices came incidentally with the Victoria mail, they are naturally defective; and no full account of the receipts of gold are given after the first days of July but the figures we have quoted; and the other news from the Sydney gold fields show how incorrect were the anticipation of those who predicted that one or two seasons' work would exhaust the auriferous plains of New South Wales: in proof of which, the Tambora diggings have again assumed a permanent position. Samuel's flat has been opened once more, and proves richer than ever, several parties obtaining from two to eight ozs. per day. The intelligence from the Owens is most encouraging; and so are the accounts mentioned in the escort returns. The second quarter of 1852 shows an increase of 130,484 ozs. over the corresponding quarter of 1851. The increase in the year amounts to 485,675 ozs. The estimated amount of gold exported from Victoria, to 31st Dec., 1852, is 2,500,000 ozs., at 3l. 10s. per oz., equal to 8,750,000l. The gold exported from Victoria, from 1st Jan. to 19th Aug. inclusive, was 1,503,722 ozs. 16 dwts., of the value of 5,638,960l.; and gold brought down by the escorts from the 1st of Jan. to 17th Aug. was 1,271,235 ozs. 11 dwts. On the 6th of July the first electric telegraph was exhibited at Melbourne, and the profits upon a line to Geelong and the Head are estimated at some thousands a year. As it is certain, from all the accounts from Victoria, that large as the quantity of gold produced there is in the mass, many hundreds of the diggers are not earning enough to subsist on, it is believed the unsuccessful would migrate to the comparatively untried fields of New South Wales if the license fee of 30s. a month was abolished. A committee of the Legislative Council is still enquiring into the whole question, and it is not improbable its report may be favourable to a reduction in the amount of the tax, if not to its total abolition.

COPPER DIGGING V. GOLD DIGGING.—A correspondent, under date Adelaide, August 13, informs us that "A father and his three sons, tributaries at the Burra Burra Mines, earned during the last 'take'—eight weeks—24l. 5s. 4d. per week; and another party of men made nearly 4l. per week each during the same period—both parties being employed in working 'fitches' in the shallow levels. Such wages as those (our correspondent adds), with comfortable homes, and other advantages existing at Koorina, will bear favourable comparison with the vicissitudes of the gold-fields in Victoria."

MANUFACTURE OF ALKALI.—Messrs. G. Elliot and W. Russell, of St. Helens, Lancashire, have patented some improvements relating to two of the processes in the alkali manufacture—the production of black ash and finishing soda ash. The principal feature is keeping the material in motion by the adoption of mechanical means, instead of having it continually stirred by an attendant. For this purpose the ingredients are placed in revolving cylinders, to which heat is applied, instead of in reverberatory furnaces, as has hitherto been the case.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM-ENGINES.—Mr. T. Edwards, of the Islington Iron Foundry, Birmingham, has patented some new arrangements in the construction of steam-engines, in which duplex cylinder expansion engines are so constructed that the exhaust steam from the high-pressure shall enter the low-pressure cylinder at or about the instant of the passage of the crank of the low-pressure cylinder over its dead centre point. Placing the respective cranks at any angle or position between a right angle and a diametrically opposite position, the low-pressure or expansive cylinder taking the lead in working. A high-pressure engine so arranged as to work in combination with a low pressure expansive engine, the cranks being placed at any angle in regard to each other as above described, and the lead also being given to the expansive engine.

FACTS AND FALLACIES ABOUT SMOKE.

After a considerable interval, the great importance of the subject being remembered, we resume our notices of the failures and successes attending the various efforts making around us, and particularly in the metropolis, for getting rid of that almost universal enemy—the smoke nuisance. Let us, however, premise that we do not undertake to draw exact distinctions on all occasions between the facts and fallacies of the subject. Sometimes we may find it necessary to seek information from the few who are in the secret for the many, who are our readers, from the commercial, practical, scientific, and even theorising public; and at the very outset we have to submit at least one doubt to the ordeal of examination. In March last, it was announced that Messrs. Calvert and Co., the celebrated brewers, in Thames-street (unable to use the revolving furnace patented by Mr. Jukes, although that invention gives, and for a long period has given, the greatest satisfaction to Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co., who stand equally eminent as converters of hops and malt into our national beverage), had resolved on giving a fair trial to the vertically moving fire-bar furnace of Mr. Samuel Hall, of which a full description appeared in this Journal on the 14th May. We heard further that the adoption of Mr. Samuel Hall's furnace was specially recommended to Messrs. Calvert and Co. by Messrs. Easton and Amos, engineers, of Southwark. But it would appear, certainly by inference only, from what was stated by Messrs. Calvert and Co. before the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London on the 18th inst., that after an outlay of from 500l. to 1000l. within the last six months, for the purpose of getting rid of the evil, their chimneys continue to be as prolific in the way of smoke production as ever. Now, what we wish to know is—1. Whether or not the furnace to that extent patronised by Messrs. Easton and Amos, put up, we will suppose, at the cost of Messrs. Calvert and Co., and made and used in accordance with Mr. Samuel Hall's invention, is to be assumed to be included in the failure and in the expenditure mentioned?—2. If any and what other patented furnace formed part of an experiment so costly and unfortunate?—and 3. Are the respective parties agreed, or are they at issue, as regards the results? These questions should be fairly answered—not merely in justice to the brewers, engineers, and inventors absolutely concerned, but to those smoke consumers, or smoke preventers, whose inventions have not yet been submitted to practical demonstration on the same premises; and, beyond all these, in justice to the thousands of smoke-producing firms, who are as anxious to avoid unsuccessful plans as they are to discover which are the simplest, the cheapest, and most durable; in other words, which are the best? Although we have thus started with the doubtful portion of the case before us, we are ready to admit as facts that Messrs. Calvert and Co. have tried more than one expensive process, with the view of complying with the Act of Parliament, and have been grievously disappointed at the results; whilst we protest against the fallacy that *therefore* there exists no means of accomplishing the object in view, without expending thousands in the reconstruction of their brewing premises. We are perfectly satisfied that the *slow* combustion furnace of which Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co. are so much enamoured, and with good reason too, can be and is equalled by furnaces capable alike of slow and *fast* combustion, and at one-fourth of the price; and we think there would be no difficulty whatever in adapting an invention of that description to the existing furnaces of Messrs. Calvert and Co., or of any other manufacturers, of whatever class—glass-makers and potters being probably the only exceptions. Nor are we without hope, that even reverberatory furnaces, and kilns of all kinds, will soon fall into the corrective hands of the smoke subduers. What is already doing in the extension of smoke-preventing appliances out of the common range of boiler furnaces is far more than our readers would suppose, and will be in good time elucidated.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.)

Oct. 27.—There is little to report this week in connection with the commercial and manufacturing interests of the district; no new feature in our transactions, beyond an increasing suspense arising from the now well-known combination of causes calculated to produce a downward tendency. The iron trade throughout the entire district is buoyant, orders continue to arrive, and prices are, of course, maintained. The difficulty of procuring fuel is still felt, arising from another cause, added to the unsettled state of the labour market. During the last fortnight it has rained at least every alternate day and night, sometimes successive days, and the consequence has been that several of the most valuable pits have been flooded, and the men find it exceedingly difficult to work and keep the banks. The price of coal, as may be supposed, under this increased difficulty, has not declined, and there is rather a tendency to advance than recede. Nearly all the men have returned to work, but sulky and dissatisfied, and evidently watching with no small anxiety the result of the strikes in other parts of the country. They are aware, however, that they have less ground of complaint against their employers than the men of any other district. They received from their masters sundry advances, unsolicited, until they reached the present comparatively high rate of wages.

The state of the provision market, it must be admitted, has become a serious drawback upon their comforts: the quarter loaf is now 9d., and at the corn market to-day a still further advance of 2s. per quarter having taken place in the price of wheat, a further advance in the price of bread will take place to-morrow. All other kinds of provisions are rapidly rising in proportion, and increase the trouble of adjusting the pending difficulty between master and men. In the neighbourhood of Walsall, the mechanics employed in the staple trade of that town have recently obtained an advance of wages, and the demand for all kinds of sadlers' ironmongery holds out the prospect of a good winter's trade in that branch of manufacture.

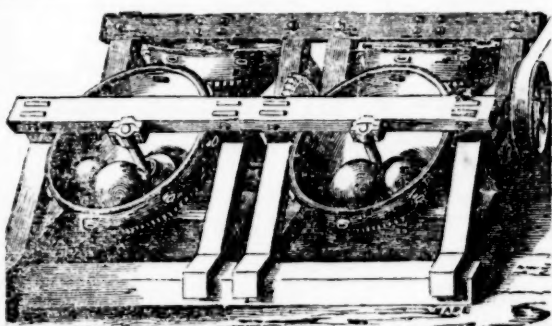
Amongst the foreign merchants there has been, during the week, considerable doubt and hesitation as to the propriety of executing continental orders. For the first time since the commencement of the unfortunate Eastern embarrassment, I ascertained this week that the advices received here from Constantinople are unfavourable, and orders from that quarter are now being held in abeyance. The Australian market still affords employment to a large number of mechanics employed in the manufacture of useful hardware and heavy iron work. In the tin and copper trade there has not been any change since my last, and with the continuous brisk demand for both these articles, there is no probability of a decline in price.

NEW DIBBLING MACHINE.—Mr. Thomas Revis, of Stockwell, has just specified, under Letters Patent granted to him, for "improved single-seed drilling or dibbling machinery." In this specification, he sets forth the following description of his apparatus, which has been tried, and found to effect the desired object so well that single grains of wheat have been deposited in the ground, and produced giant straw, and ears corresponding thereto both in number and size:—"My invention consists in, or has reference to, improved drilling or dibbling machinery for planting seed singly, or one at a time. The droppers for dropping the seed singly are made to act by means of a lever, or lifter, having its head, or handle, near to the handle of the dibble, and by this means the mouth of the droppers will be opened just wide enough to deposit a single seed, whilst by this arrangement of the handles, the operator can hold and work the dibbler with the same hand, which will enable him to use two dibblers at one and the same time—that is, one in each hand. In this case, the lever, or lifter, aforesaid acts by suitable mechanism, so as to allow only a single seed to issue from the mouth of the dibbler at one time; the tubes of the dibblers are to be made in pairs, attached together as hereafter set forth; the funnel, or reservoir, designed to hold the seed being on the top of the tube. The two irons, or handles, called the lifting and holding-irons, are secured to the tube, and extend and pass through the top of the funnel. The tubes being made in halves, I have two pieces of metal (or other suitable material), one for each half of the tube, of a shape corresponding with the size of the inner circle of the tube; these pieces of metal are placed exactly opposite each other in the tube, flush with the top of it, and secured firmly to the tube; the piece intended for the side of the lifting-iron is designated the "receiver," and has a cavity formed thereon to receive the seed, and this cavity thus formed is left very smooth; the other piece of metal should be placed exactly opposite, in the other half tube of the holding-iron, and which is denominated the "strike," as it performs the office of keeping back the overplus seed on the return of the lifting-iron. It should be borne in mind, that in most cases of single deposits the seed should be sifted, that as uniform a size as possible may be obtained. In the case of wheat-sowing, or planting, I prefer to make the cavity of an oblong shape, and somewhat larger or deepened at the bottom, in order to adapt it to the shape of the grain. It is obvious the above-described mechanism may be adapted (a number combined together) to machine-drills.

THE GOLD-PRODUCING ROCKS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

On Tuesday last we witnessed an experiment on some of the primitive rocks of our own country, clearly demonstrating the auriferous character of the gossan of the Poltimore Mine, and of a hard leady quartz from the Cwmheisan Silver-Lead Mine, in Wales. The question of gold in England and Wales, since the auriferous discoveries of California and Australia, become one of exceeding interest, and has been amply discussed, *pro and con*, in our columns, with those of the daily and scientific press, and the exhibition of Tuesday last was not only highly satisfactory on this point, but also on the long-disputed one, whether machinery could be found to crush and reduce the matrix, and extract the gold with profitable results.

The demonstration to which we allude took place at the Windsor Iron-Works, City-road, and exhibited the powers of Berdan's machine for pulverising, washing, and amalgamating auriferous rocks and metallic ores: it was a full-size machine, two basins in one frame, each 7 ft. in diameter, the largest ball weighing 5000 lbs., and the smaller 2000 lbs. In the *Mining Journal* of the 20th of August last we gave a full description of the invention, with illustrative diagrams, which precludes the necessity of our recapitulating the particulars here; it is sufficient to say that the experiment produced the best results, and gave much satisfaction to the assembled company, consisting of about 200 in number, among whom we recognised numerous gentlemen connected with Australian and Californian interests, and mining enterprise in England, Wales, and Ireland; and the following—the American Minister, Colonel Lawrence, the secretary, and other members of the Legation; Mr. Cotton, Mr. Matthew Marshall, the cashier, the assayer, and the engineer of the Bank of England; Mr. G. Peabody, Mr. Sturges, Professor Ansted, Professor Morris, Dr. Price, Mr. G. W. Earl, Dr. Latham, Judge Upham, General Haug, General Thomas, General Webb, Capt. Moorsom, Mr. J. Calvert, Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, Mr. J. Mitchell, F.C.S., Sir C. Kirkpatrick, Bart., Mr. Dilke, Mr. Wentworth Dilke, Mr. T. A. Readwin, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Davenport, from the Society of Arts, Mr. Alderman Carter, Mr. Barwise, and Messrs. Sarl. The accompanying diagram will give a clear idea of the machine.



The experiment was made for the information and gratification of the public, and the control of the operations was placed in the hands of Mr. John Mitchell, the eminent assayer of the City School of Chemistry, Bishopsgate, who has himself invented an amalgamator, who supervised the operations with great care and attention, and was much pleased with the results. In the first place about 20 lbs. of mercury was placed in each basin, a small stream of water allowed to run from an overhead pipe, and as the basins rotated by the action of a steam-engine the attendants fed the ore into them by degrees. In one basin 44 lbs. of Poltimore gossan were acted on, and in the other 320 lbs. of Cwmheisan quartz; from the first was produced a prill of fine gold, weighing 5 dwts. 11 grains, and from the latter one 5 dwts. 18 grs., showing the produce respectively to have been about 1 oz. 9 grains, and 2 ozs. 0 dwt. 6 grs. per ton.

In some other experiments in the previous week on the Welsh quartz, 362 lbs., taken from various parts of the East Mine, yielded by amalgamation 154 grs. of pure gold, or after the rate of 2 ozs. 12 grs. to the ton of ore; and 98 lbs. from the West Mine yielded, by amalgamation, 66 grs. of fine gold, or after the rate of 3 ozs. 16 dwts. to the ton of ore. These results are certified by Sir C. S. Kirkpatrick, Bart., Mr. T. D. Brunton, C.E., and Mr. T. A. Readwin; also that the gold, by assay, was found perfectly pure, and that the residuum contained no trace of gold.

The ore was ground in 18 minutes, and the whole operations completed in about an hour, which must not, however, by any means be taken as the average powers of the machine, as from various causes several delays took place, particularly in the removal of the amalgam, which will not occur when in regular operation, when it is estimated that at the very least 40 tons per day of 10 hours can be reduced by one machine, containing four basins, by 15-horse power, and as the amalgam will be removed but once a day, no delay will occur. The operation may be briefly described. It must be observed that this machine is not simply a crusher; fire is made in the furnace beneath the basin, quicksilver is placed in the basin, and the auriferous ore thrown in, in lumps of considerable size. The apparatus is then set in motion—the balls, by their gravity, revolving in a direction opposite to that of the basin. The two balls, moving in contact with each other, and with the inclined bottom of the basin, receive a spiral as well as a rotary motion—a combination which is found to possess the greatest efficiency in the pulverisation of the ore. The ore is brought under the balls, and instantly crushed to an impalpable powder. The crushing is effected, of course, at the point of contact between the large ball and basin, and below the surface of the mercury. Thus, the moment the gold is disengaged it comes in contact with pure and heated mercury, which seizes upon it, and secures every particle. The refuse powder rises to the surface of the quicksilver, whence it is carried off, in the form of a thin paste, by a small stream of water, which runs in at the upper side of the basin, and escapes through suitable openings, just below its rim, into a trough placed for the purpose. The tailings may thus be preserved for analysis if desired.

Numerous testimonials have been gratuitously forwarded to the patentee from parties who have had his machine in use for the past 12 months in Virginia, Carolina, and other gold-producing States, of its perfect efficiency and economy, and which, we think, has now been fully demonstrated in this country—a result which will probably lead to extraordinary and unlooked-for results.

Mr. B. Collett, of 3, Sise-lane, and of Bridge-house, Hendon, dealer in mining and other shares, a bankrupt, has been awarded a certificate of the 3d class, by Mr. Commissioner Goulburn. Mr. Pennell (the official assignee) reports that the bankrupt commenced his balance-sheet Jan. 1, 1845, with a capital amounting to 10,260l. The value of the different properties then on hand had been taken from an entry made at the time in the books, and are stated, to be the market prices of the day, which there was no reason to doubt; and many of them were subsequently sold at those prices, though ultimately the balance-sheet shows that losses were sustained under this head of between 4000l. and 5000l. He now owed to unsecured creditors 16,153l., and to creditors holding security 19,587l., less estimated value of security 11,257l.; besides which, he was liable, on the joint promissory note of himself and another, for 1500l., and on bills, which ought to be paid by the acceptors, 1056l.

The profits consist of—
Income derived from a farm at Whilford during 1845 and 1846, 694l.
Salary as director of the British Alkali Company during 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849, 1251l.
Dividends on various shares during the same years, 1315l.
Other profits, 1314l.

The assets consist of a legacy of 200l. in right of his wife, the present value of which is estimated at 100l.; besides which there is a doubtful debt of 130l. The trade expenses are 310l.; interest, 1273l.; discount, 593l.; law costs, 671l.; house and personal expenses, 6168l.

The losses are as follows:—
Depreciation in value of National Brazilian Mining shares, 270l.
Ditto Imperial State shares, 2750l.
Ditto British Alkali shares, 2750l.
Ditto Wheel Virgin Copper Mine shares, 100l.
Preliminary exp. in promoting the Park End Coal Company, 326l.
Loss on sale of furniture, 501l.; ditto on farming stock in 1847, 472l.; ditto on sale of horses, 230l.; premiums paid on life policies beyond their present value, 760l.; bad debts, 1737l.; liabilities, 1737l.

The report further states there has been no cashbook kept, but perhaps it could hardly be expected that Mr. Collett, whose position was that of a country gentleman, could keep books with the accuracy of a trader.

THE METALLIC PRODUCE OF AMERICA.

NEW YORK, OCT. 14.—The metals, ores, and minerals displayed in the New York Crystal Palace are various and very extensive, many being of great value. One department alone is valued at \$100,000, and the gold specimens are said to be worth nearly \$70,000. The entire value of the goods of all kinds exhibited is estimated roughly at \$6,000,000. But for the metals. Much as the *auri sacra fames* might be kindled in the minds of beholders by an examination of the California specimens, yet it is problematical whether the productions of iron are not more really valuable to this or any other nation, as they are assuredly more useful to mankind. The gold product of California may, perhaps, average about \$7,000,000 in value at present. I say "at present," because the more gold is discovered and put into circulation, why the dealer becomes every other commodity. Already the increase in rates of wages, and in the prices of all articles of living and clothing, may be partially, if not mainly, attributed to the aural products of California and Australia; and I observe that similar effects are felt in England as in this country. Looking around the Crystal Palace, I am tempted to search through my portfolio of statistics, to see whether I am enabled to throw any general light on the value of America in the way of the precious metals. And first I give you the products of the mines of America since their discovery in 1492 to 1851, obtained from official data and mining estimates:—

United States, omitting California	\$ 18,148,070
New Granada	383,941,640
Mexico	2,849,906,610
Peru	2,646,022,050
Brazil	207,025,300
Chili	209,367,180
Various	7,000,000
Total	\$6,311,410,800

To the above total may certainly be added \$150,000,000 for California, since the fall of 1851. The annual products of gold in all parts of America, omitting California, are thus averaged by an able writer:—

Mexico	\$18,037,722
Peru	5,130,810
United States, omitting California	1,208,814
Santa Fe	1,591,450
New Granada	3,375,528
Bolivia	2,429,718
Chili	2,069,436
Various	1,145,773
Total	\$34,952,004

The annual supply of the whole world (omitting California and Australia) has been estimated as follows:—

America, North and South	\$34,952,004
Europe	5,792,970
Russia	74,789,048
Sunda Islands	5,911,154
Africa	5,564,708
Various	1,467,168
Total	\$123,577,012

Thus much for what has been called "the root of all evil." Here we have in American iron an abundance of specimens—the best, perhaps, being from Pennsylvania—in pig, bloom, sheet, bar, castings, and articles of all kinds in wrought-iron. And here, as I do not mean to fatigue you by descriptions *seriatim* of each particular article or specimen, I the more regret that I do not possess any statistics of iron beyond those which affect the United States; but such calculations as refer to this country will naturally rank among the most interesting in connection with the American World's Fair. Strange to tell, although the manufacture of all kinds of iron in the United States has already become enormous, yet the value of all kinds of imported iron continues to increase. In 1821 it was \$1,213,000; in 1850 it was \$9,154,000; and in 1851 it was \$9,000,000. Why cannot the railroad iron used here be also made here—or, rather, why is it not? Still the United States iron manufactures are large. Look at the subjoined, from the census of 1850, and remember that there has since been a great increase:—

Pig-iron—Capital invested in manufacture	\$17,348,000
" Raw material consumed	7,000,000
" Cost of labour	5,066,000
" Value of products	12,740,000
Hands employed	20,458
CAST-IRON—Capital invested in manufacture	\$17,456,000
" Raw material	10,346,000
" Labour	7,000,000
" Value of product	25,000,000
" Number of hands	20,507

The principal iron State of the Union is, as we all know, Pennsylvania; and she has the following, which are always on the increase, as it ought to be:

Berks county has	41 ironworks.
Lancaster	30 "
Clarion	30 "
Huntingdon	28 "
Blair	27 "
Chester	25 "
Venango	21 "
Columbia	20 "
Centre	20 "
Armstrong	18 "
Total in ten counties, 200 ironworks.	

The following is the amount of fixed capital invested in this business in ten counties:—

Allegheny	\$1,837,000
Armstrong	1,388,000
Lancaster	1,273,000
Chester	1,248,000
Berks	1,231,000
Clarion	1,221,000
Columbia	1,107,000
Blair	922,000
Huntingdon	896,000
Luzerne	702,000
Total	\$11,825,000

And yet, with all these advantages, there was last year a great augmentation of the imports, not only of iron, but also of iron and steel manufactures, chiefly from England. Thus I give you the value of iron, and articles which are wholly or in part composed of iron, imported into the United States in 1851 and 1852:—

1851.	1852.
Pig	\$ 950,000
Railroad	7,397,166
Manufacture of cast	1,437,133
" wrought	2,278,083
" not specified	3,427,180
Cutlery, not specified	1,274,838
Other manufactures, composed of steel in part	668,351
Old	202,090
Total	\$17,635,507

In addition to these details, I am enabled to inform you that about 30,000 men are employed in iron castings, and 25,000 in the manufacture of pig-iron. In wrought-iron about 14,000 hands are employed.

CHARCOAL IRON OF RHENISH-PRUSSIA.

The large profits yielded by the manufacture of iron in this and neighbouring countries, have drawn the attention of speculators to the yet unoccupied fields in this branch of mining. Many do not consider the scope which this trade affords for judicious speculation; yet no metallurgical enterprise has phases so remarkable as the iron trade. Pig-iron, for instance, or what is called such, is made at a profit in Glasgow at 35s. per ton. In Wales, pig-iron is made worth 4l. per ton; and the Scotch pigs are not unfrequently *smelted* there like ours. Staffordshire fine iron is worth 5l., when ordinary Welsh is worth 4l.; and Low Moor refined iron brings in almost anything that is asked for it for particular purposes. In wrought-iron, the discrepancies in price are rather greater. Bars of Welsh iron may now be worth 10l. per ton. At Low Moor they have bar-iron worth much more—perhaps 12l. to 15l. per ton; but the charcoal iron from the Baltic countries much higher prices than these. Swedish and Russian, of the best brands, vary from 25l. to 28l. per ton; and the extraordinary part of the matter is, that as ordinary iron decreases in price, this fine foreign iron has a tendency to rise.

Upon this foundation the adventure of a new company, the RHEINISH CHARCOAL IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, is based. It commands charcoal districts much more conveniently situated than Sweden or Russia, and has a market on the continent, in addition to that offered by England and her colonies. The company professes to have ascertained they can make the best charcoal iron at greatly reduced cost. To test the quality of this iron, experiments are now making at a leading metropolitan establishment, which, after trying every kind of superior British iron, has been reduced to place dependence solely on the charcoal-made metal of the Baltic. As far as they have gone, we hear these experiments have proved highly satisfactory, thus opening a fine field of activity for this novel and most desirable enterprise.

THE FINSBURY SCHOOL OF ART.

A numerous meeting of the patrons and pupils of this institution, which is in connection with the Trade Department of Science and Art, Marlborough-house, assembled at the school-house, William-street, Wilmington-square, on Saturday, to witness the distribution of prizes awarded to those who had made the greatest progress in drawing, &c.

WARREN DELAUNE, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the pupils and their friends upon the improvement and rapid advancement of those who had competed for prizes on the present occasion. This was most gratifying to the patrons of the institution, whose sole object was to ameliorate and improve the condition of the artisan, by affording him facilities in the acquisition of a knowledge of drawing and design—so essential for the attainment of excellence in all the ornamental arts. He (the chairman) was happy to observe that the zeal and progress on the part of those who had received instruction were satisfactory proofs that the advantages offered by an institution like this were properly appreciated. The various competitors were entitled to the highest credit for the ability their productions displayed, and he hoped they would persevere in their studies, which could not fail to be of the utmost advantage to them in their journey through life.

Mr. DRAYTON WYATT urged the necessity of perseverance. The pupil's path was necessarily beset with difficulties, but perseverance would surmount them all, and he hoped the Finsbury School of Art would maintain an honourable position amongst the most provincial schools of a similar character.

Mr. BLAIR LEIGHTON, who addressed the pupils at the request of the committee, impressed upon them the necessity of labouring assiduously, and reminded them that there were similar institutions which would probably become formidable competitors. The increasing facilities of railway communication rendered it easy for foreign workmen to come over to this country and dispute the palm with our own mechanics. But he had the utmost confidence in the skill, ingenuity, and perseverance of Englishmen, no better proof of which could be given than the specimens which had been produced this day, and which, while they were highly creditable to the talent and industry of the pupils, were most gratifying to the promoters of the institution.

Other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the chairman awarded the prizes. The first consisted of a very elegantly fitted-up box of colours; the two second prizes (the merits of the successful competitors for which being so evenly balanced that it was impossible to give the preference to either) were an electro-plated pen-box, of beautiful design and workmanship, by Mr. Kington, of the City-road; the other, an inkstand of the same style and material from the same establishment. The fourth prize was a book (*Barnard's Treatise of Trees and Foregrounds*). The prizes were gratefully received, and the successful competitors loudly applauded: 12 certificates of merit were afterwards awarded as marks of approbation, of assiduity, and progress. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, who acknowledged the same, assuring the students that every inducement would be held out to them to persevere in their studies, the only object which the patrons and subscribers had in view being to raise the artisan in the scale of intelligence, and enable him to compete with those of any other country in the world.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The annual report of this association has just been issued to the shareholders. It states, that of the liabilities, 1000l. is the sum voted to the directors, but as no profits have been realised, the amount has not been drawn by them. The other liability consists of a sum of 4000l., which was remitted to California for the express purpose of enabling Sir Henry Huntley to purchase the Fleuchan lode, in addition to the property previously purchased at Dicksburg. This was considered by him essential to the interests of the company, and a qualified authority was only given to purchase that property; it is not completed. The balance-sheet does not give any estimate of the value of the mines, plant, and machinery in California. The legitimate objects of the share capital have been accomplished—namely, the acquisition of mines, purchase of machinery, and supplying the resident director with funds to carry on the works; they now recommended the capital to be increased to the extent of 15,000l., such capital to be raised by the issue of 30,000 additional shares at par, such shares to be offered *pro rata* to the holders of original shares, and the surplus to be allotted generally by the board. Houses for the officers and servants of the company, and other buildings, have been erected; a level driven in the Fleuchan lode; a considerable quantity of quartz, which, as far as the mill on the property would permit, has been tested, and found to yield from 4l. to 10l. per ton; and from the fact that 20,000l. has been offered for a portion of the property, some idea may be formed of its value. The water-mill and stamps on the Dicksburg Mines were worked for a short period early in the present year, but were found to operate so inefficiently, that further proceedings were suspended; before these are made available, many alterations will have to take place. The Cornish machinery arrived there in December last, two of Bagg's patent crushers, with amalgamators and separators, were dispatched in April last, another has been shipped, which, together with machinery sent from Birmingham, comprises the whole of the mechanical power of the company. The delay which has taken place in operations has been caused by the heavy flood in the Yuba River, which immersed for a long period a great portion of the larger machinery. While Sir Henry Huntley was at Marysville, making arrangements for the transmission of machinery to Dicksburg, he heard of some quartz ledges at a place called Browne's Valley, in Yuba county. On inspecting them, he determined to secure them for the company. The terms upon which this contract was made are as follows:—"The company immediately, at its own expense, to set up Cornish machinery, to erect buildings and workshops, sink a well, make a road, &c.; the owners of the mines to sell to the company a sufficient extent of freehold land for the erection of the machinery, buildings, &c., and to grant a lease of the mines, with timber and pasture land, and water rights sufficient for mining purposes, for the term of 20 years;—that is, the term of ten years (which is all the law allows) in the first instance, with a power to renew for the further period of ten years at the expiration of the first ten; the expenses of erecting the machinery and buildings, sinking wells, making roads, &c., to be paid out of the first produce of the mines, after payment of all expenses attending the raising and crushing the quartz and separating the gold; after which the owners of the mine are to take one-fourth of the gross produce, and the company the remaining three-fourths; the company to be at liberty to put an end to the lease, and to remove their machinery, buildings, &c., at any moment they may think fit." No time was lost, after Sir Henry Huntley was located at Browne's Valley, in setting up the machinery, and it is anticipated by the end of September it will be in active operation. In conclusion, the directors say the company have been compelled to observe the most judicious and successful appearance of prosperity at the outset, but they feel confident that it is the right system to adopt, and will be productive of a large return upon the capital invested. In a supplementary report, addressed by Sir Henry Huntley to Mr. Cottrell, the chairman, he states, that "all the present expenditure will be returned to the company before any portion of the proceeds of the mine go elsewhere; and that the mine will furnish the means of making this return there can be no doubt, unless a total change in the nature of the ore occurs, which is scarcely to be imagined."

MINING IN PRUSSIA.—We have again to call the attention of those of our readers desirous of investing in mining enterprise to the prospectus of a company just formed for the more complete development of some valuable mineral property situated about nine German miles from Cologne, in Prussia, with the title of the Wildberg Great Consolidated Mining Company. Mr. John Taylor and Sons, J. A. Phillips, F. Kent, and Arthur Dean have reported on this property; from which it appears that the concession comprises a length of about 700 fms. on the course of the lodes, by 220 fathoms in breadth, held in perpetuity under a Royal Charter, at a royalty of 5 per cent., but which from the mode in which it is levied does not practically amount to more than 3 per cent. Eight principal lodes have been already discovered in the sett, and several less important ones, producing rich copper ore and argentiferous galena; and the lode from which the largest proportion of the returns have hitherto been made contains copper pyrites of very high grade, and in addition to the ore disseminated through the lode, there is a leader of nearly solid copper pyrites following the hanging wall from 2 in. to 1½ ft. wide, with courses of silver-lead, worth at least 100l. per fathom. Mr. Dean states that the Wildberg Mine is worked at a cheaper rate than any other mine with which he is acquainted, the average cost not exceeding 25 per cent. of the returns. In the course of five weeks ore has been discovered estimated to be worth 10,000l., at a cost of less than 1000l., and Mr. Dean is of opinion that the most important points have not yet been reached, but hopes shortly to be enabled to reproduce discoveries which will raise the value of the ore in sight to upwards of 150,000l., and that if properly worked, he has no doubt of the company clearing a profit of 20,000l. the first year; 30,000l. the second; 50,000l. the third, a rate which may be expected for many succeeding years. Recently thirty miners only have been employed, the clear profit from whose operations is equal to 12,000l. per annum. An addition to this force will immediately secure a dividend of upwards of 10 per cent., and by the erection of proper machinery and additional furnaces, this may be increased to 20 per cent. in the second, and 35 per cent. in the third and succeeding years, with every prospect of its permanency. To effect this, therefore, it is proposed to raise a capital of 150,000l., in 75,000 shares of 2l. each, conducted under the mining laws of Prussia, in both cases the shareholders are free from all responsibility (until a royal charter is obtained) for a "Societe Anonyme." The copper ore gives a produce of from 20 to 40 per cent., and the lead in some instances as much as 200 ozs. of silver to the ton, but averaging about 80 ozs. to the ton. The striking advantages connected with this property are its non-speculative character, the present workings giving an actual profit of 10 per cent., the large quantity of ore actually in sight, and its richness, facility, and economy in working, fuel cheap, and great convenience of transport. Very promising results are here certainly indicated, and the promoters have no hesitation in presenting these mines to the public as ranking among the richest in the world.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—LEAD, COPPER, OR ZINC PIPES.—The Minister of Commerce, Agriculture, and Public Works in France, has just issued a circular to all Prefects, calling upon them to put a stop to the use of lead, copper, or zinc pipes in breweries. The Minister in his circular states that "Experience proves that beer, by simple contact with lead, takes up an appreciable quantity of the metal, and thus acquires poisonous properties. Leadens metals are not only used in breweries, but a custom has arisen in taverns, and in houses where wine is sold, of using a small pump, which communicates with the barrels in the cellar by means of a leather pipe. The use of the pipe in this instance is peculiarly objectionable, inasmuch as the action of the pump is at intervals only. A whole family was poisoned by using for some time a pump of this kind for drawing up their ordinary consumption of wine. The Prefect of the north, who had already taken the initiative in adopting measures necessary for putting a stop to the methods used in his department for the refining of beer, has, following the advice of the Council of Public Health, just proscribed the use of lead, copper, or zinc pipes, for the drawing or transmission of this liquid."

PROPERTY IN INVENTIONS.—Colonel Verneau, of the French Artillery, some time since memorialised the Minister of War for a grant of money by way of reward for certain inventions by him of the application of fulminating mercury to the priming of guns. The Minister rejected his application, on the ground that in reality these applications were known before; but in doing so, enunciated the following somewhat startling doctrine:—"That an officer in the army devotes himself entirely to the service of his country, and that the produce of his labours and of his genius belong solely to it; and that if he needs any other recompense than that which is to be found in his conscience, and the performance of his duties, the approbation of his commander and the satisfaction of the Minister of the department ought to be all-sufficient. Upon this Colonel Verneau again memorialised the Minister, pointing out that in making his claim he was doing nothing more than had been previously done by others in the service, who had had their claims admitted, and rewards in money granted. He did not admit the doctrine, that an officer devoting his army devoted all the produce of his labours of mind and body to the State, alleging that such a doctrine was a variance with moral and intellectual progress—the aim of all society; for it took away from individuals the hope of reward. He characterises the doctrine as unworthy the enlightenment of the times, and fitted only for the days of Louis XIV."

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

W. Bauer: Construction of vessels to be used at various depths under the surface of water, and machinery for propelling, &c., and for carrying on various operations on or under the surface of the water from within upon objects without.—A. J. Baker: Strengthening vessels of timber or iron.—J. M. Letestu: Propelling ships.—W. J. Thompson: Heating reverberatory and other furnaces.—A. Stanstreet-Jee: Rails for railways.—P. H. Jackson: Machinery for manufacturing hoops and wheels.—W. Gossage: Obtaining saline compounds from solutions.—S. L. Worth, and A. D. V. Canavan: Improved polishing surface.—J. Milner: Steam-engines.—M. E. de Castro: Preventing accidents on railways.—J. H. Johnstone: Apparatus for compressing and rarifying air.—F. and W. Whitehead: Improvements applicable to lamps and reflectors.—W. Wilkinson: Protecting telegraph wires.—W. Potts: Mantlepieces.—C. May and J. Samuel: Joining ends of rails of railways.—H. Rawson and T. Whitehead: Regulating flow of air to boiler-furnaces.—F. Warner and J. Shotton: Manufacture of large bells.—H. L. Pattinson: Manufacture of sulphuric acid.—H. Kemp: Preparation of wood for sheathing ships, &c.—L. A. F. Demoulin: Apparatus for common road carriages, to prevent accidents and increase power.—D. Dick: Manufacture of flexible pipes.—I. Harris: Apparatus for heating water, &c.—J. Webster: Water-gauges for steam-boilers.—R. Couvan: Signals on railways.—T. B. Warde: Apparatus for measuring pressure of air, steam, &c.—A. E. L. Belford: Treatment of copper ores.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

S. Weight, of Cheltenham—Improvement in ventilating mines, sewers or drains, ships, buildings generally, and other localities.
E. Chappuis, fils, of St. Mary Axe—Invention of an improved apparatus for the diffusion of light, to be called the "Myriastatic reflector." [door-boils.
H. McEvoy, Birmingham—Improvements in the construction and manufacture of C. Reeves, jun., of Birmingham—Improvements in swords.
W. Robinson, of Birmingham—Invention of an improved meter for measuring and indicating the measure of liquids.
E. O. Aston and G. Germain, both of Millwall—Improvements in compositions for coating wood, metal, and other materials exposed to the action of sea-water or weather.
Richard Johnson, of Manchester—Improvements in machinery or apparatus for drawing wire.
C. L. Desbordes, of Paris—Improvements in instruments for measuring the pressure and temperature of air, steam, and other fluids.
J. Chatterton, of Birmingham—Improvements in covers for waggons, carts, and other vehicles.
J. Bernard, of Guilford-street—Improvements in casting metals, and in moulding or forming other materials.
Sir J. S. Lillie, of South-street, Finsbury—Improvements in roads, floors, footways, and other like surfaces.
F. Monfranc, of Paris—Improvements in lubricating materials.
J. Fisher, of Liverpool—Improvements in machinery for propelling vessels, and in the mode of manufacturing the same.
E. Taylor Bellhouse, of the Eagle Foundry, Manchester—Improvements in steam-cylinders, of Dugdale-hill—Improvements in the permanent way of railways, and also in chairs and in sleepers for permanent way.
C. Cowper, Southampton-buildings—Improvements in the manufacture of iron.
W. Boyd, Belfast—Improved apparatus for manufacturing chlorine or chlorides.
George K. Geyelin, of Camden-town—Improvements in the manufacture of white oxide of zinc.
J. Giret, of Paris—Improvements in artificial and malleable stones, and in the apparatus to be used for such purposes.
T. Dethier, Pimlico—Improved machine for mortising, drilling, and boring.
R. A. Brooman, of Fleet-street—Invention of certain new compounds, which may be employed for mouldings, frames, and many purposes to which wood, papier-maché, plaster, gutta-percha, and other like substances are applicable.
J. Gwynne and J. E. A. Gwynne, both of Essex-wharf, Strand—Improvements in the preparation or manufacture of fuel.
G. L. Fuller, St. Mary's-road, Peckham—Improvements in steam-engines.
J. Webster, of Leicester—Improvements in pressure gauges.

MEDWIN AND HALL'S IMPROVED PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE.—A company is in the course of formation for the purpose of working the patent granted to Messrs. Medwin and Hall on an extended scale. We noticed a short time since that vast improvement likely to arise in mining operations by the adoption of the portable engine, which can be placed on the mine and got to work in as many days as, under ordinary circumstances, months are required. Another great advantage arises to untried mines with small capital, as the engines can be hired at a reasonable price for a few months, until the mine is proved. The Great Duchy Silver-Lead Mine adopted this course, and hired one for three months; and, from the admirable way it has worked, have since purchased it. The Old Trewether Company have also bought one, which commenced working this week, and they confidently expect to have the water in fork within three weeks. Several of the large ironworks in Wales are also using them, for the purpose of winding and pumping. It is intended to secure to the company and its nominees the exclusive right of purchasing and hiring the invention for the full term of the patent; and as the utility of the engines has been fully established, and the demand is increasing, there can be no doubt but, under judicious management, it will prove a most profitable concern. The results of the patentees' operations during the last six months, as proved by their books, show a large profit; but as they have found some difficulty in meeting the demand, it has been determined to form the present company, with an adequate capital to keep a stock of engines on hand.

IMPROVED TREATMENT OF METALLIC ORES.—A patent has been taken out by Mr. D. Zennor, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for a peculiar treatment of ores, or matrices containing metals, to obtain products therefrom, and the apparatus employed for such purpose. The claims are for an upright conical or pyramidal retort, heated on the outside by means of flues for metallurgical and other chemical operations. The manufacture of green coppers, by the solution and re-crystallisation of protosulphuret of iron. A new method of precipitating and separating gold and silver from iron sulphurous ores or matrices, and from solutions by hydrated protosulphuret of iron. The concentration and separation of gold, silver, and other valuable metals, obtained in, or combined with, pyritic ores, or protosulphuret of iron; and the employment of the latter instead of metallic iron in the manufacture of coppers.

PRESERVATION OF IRON FROM ATMOSPHERIC INFLUENCE.—Mr. Nich. Gillan, of Kildare, Ireland, has patented a new mode of protecting iron of every kind against the action of the weather, of rain, river, spring, and sea water, so that iron so protected may be employed for roofing, cisterns, baths, gutters, pipes, window-frames, telegraph wires, for marine, and various other purposes. The inventor proposes to tin the surface of the iron in the usual way, and then to plunge it into a bath of melted lead, or lead and tin, and keep it there until the tin already on the iron combines with the lead or the alloy. His claim is for the coating of iron of any kind, with an alloy of lead and tin, which alloy contains a moderate, but not an exceedingly great, proportion of lead, as compared with that of tin; or with an alloy of lead, tin, antimony, and zinc; or of tin, and one or more of the other three.

WELDING CAST-STEEL AND IRON.—A patent has been obtained in this country by M. F. F. Verdie, of Lorette, in France, for certain improvements in welding cast-steel with iron, steel, cast-iron, and other metals. The claim is for welding either of the above metals, by first heating the article, coating it with borax, and afterwards pouring on it cast-steel in a suitable mould, and then subjecting it to the rolling or hammering process.

RAILWAY SADDLE BRAKES.—Within the last few months we have observed several patents taken out for the above purpose; how far they may all answer the expectations of the patentees time will prove. Nevertheless, the one patented by Mr. Goble bids fair to succeed in its operation. It consists of a saddle or shoe, about 1 foot in length, hollow on the under side to fit the rails, from which it is suspended an inch or so either before or behind the wheels of the locomotive, tender, or guard's carriages; when the train is required to be checked or stopped, the saddles instantly press on the rails to the degree of friction required; consequently, the more these shoes are forced down on the rails the less grip do the wheels sustain, thus doing away with the wear and tear of the lines. In case of an axle or wheel breaking, the saddle would catch the rails, and thus betray the accident. The invention also prevents carriages from running off the lines, when any such tendency should occur.

DRAINAGE OF A LOCH BY MEANS OF A SYPHON.—Culhorna Loch, in the county of Wigton, was drained under the direction of the celebrated marshal, Earl of Stair, more than 100 years ago, by a drain, or cut, some places 36 feet deep. That operation still left about 16 feet deep in the centre, and the marsh, which was 20 acres of marshy ground, which could not be drained without more than the whole cut could afford. The marsh had long been considered an eyesore, being immediately in front of Culhorna House, a seat of the Earl of Stair; but the expense of deepening the outlet, in some places through quicksand, seemed so difficult and expensive that, although often talked of, the operation was never undertaken. The present Earl of Stair, at an early time before his accession, was anxious to drain the marsh; and having set his mind to consider various plans which were suggested, his lordship appears to have succeeded by an operation, which, it is believed, is new in the history of draining (at least on so great a scale as in the present case)—viz., by means of a large siphon. The siphon referred to is 389 yards long (exactly half a mile), and is 12 inches in diameter. It has now drawn off 9 feet deep of the water in the marsh already referred to, and to reduce the loch to an ornamental pond. The largest part of the siphon is 21 feet above the present surface of the loch, and the main part of the siphon consists of cast-iron pipes, five-eighths of an inch thick, with spigot and facet joint, very carefully joined, and made air-tight with lead. The contract expense of the iron pipe laid, when complete, was 7s. 6d. per yard.

DINNER IN A GASOMETER.—The contractors of the Paisley Gas Works commemorated the completion of the new works on Tuesday evening by entertaining upwards of 100 gentlemen within the gasometer, which was suitably fitted up for the occasion.

RAILWAY WORKS ON THE CONTINENT.—TO CONTRACTORS, AGENTS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.—PARTIES who can

INTRODUCE THE ADVERTISER TO CONTRACTORS OR CAPITALISTS, with sufficient outlay at the commencement, but upon which more than a commensurate profit will accrue upon their completion, may learn particulars on application in writing, with real name and address, to "L. M." care of Mr. Charles Mitchell, general advertising and newspaper press directory office, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

N.B. The capital of the railway will be provided by a company.

MONEY.—THREE THOUSAND POUNDS WANTED, from three to seven years, on the security of valuable colliery plants and mines (held under leases for 21 years, 20 of which are unexpired) in South Staffordshire, in full work, and now making good returns. Good personal security may be had in addition. Five per cent. interest, and a bonus of 1 per cent., will be given.—Apply to Messrs. Ryland and Martineau, solicitors, Cherry-street, Birmingham.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF AN IRONWORK, producing boiler-plate, angle iron, and best bars, in all about 80 tons per week. He must be a good accountant, and thoroughly master of the subject. To such a person the situation would be made a good one. None other would answer.—Apply to J. P. Pycock, 5, York-buildings, Dale-street, Liverpool.

WANTED, BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION AS FURNACE MANAGER, who has had long experience, and can give references to the principal ironmasters in the iron district, and also to his present employers.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS TIN DRESSER by a YOUNG MAN, who fully understands that department of mining, and who will, if required, keep, or assist to keep, the accounts of the mine. Satisfactory references can be given.—Address, "W. E.," Post-office, Tavistock.

WANTED, A CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder not less than 36 inch diameter, 9 feet stroke, with or without boilers.—Applications, with particulars, may be addressed to "X. X.," Mining Journal office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

CHEADLE (CALAMINE) BRASS.—This BRASS, of the finest quality (made at the Cheddle Company's Works), may be PURCHASED from Mr. G. Aston, agent, Shropshire Union Wharf, Crescent, Birmingham; Mr. Rutherford, agent, 28, Norfolk-street, Sheffield; or Mr. Chell, at the works, Cheddle.

TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR SOLD, a valuable TRACT, containing all the well-known VEINS OF ANTHRACITE COAL AND IRON MINE of the county of GLAMORGAN.—For further particulars, apply to "D. E. F.," Post-office, Neath.

IRISH PEAT COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of this corporation will be HELD at the office of the company on Monday, the 31st of October inst., at Half-past One for Two o'clock precisely.

By order of the Board, THOS. McQUIGE, Sec.

10, Old Jewry Chambers, Oct. 22, 1853.

LINAES LEAD MINING COMPANY.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. HENRY THOMAS.—The shareholders of the above company are respectfully informed that the SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED ON WEDNESDAY next; and that the DINNER, at which the testimonial is intended to be presented to Mr. Henry Thomas, will TAKE PLACE at the London Tavern on Thursday next, the 3d of November, at Half-past Five for Six o'clock precisely.

Subscriptions received by, and applications for Dinner Tickets to be addressed to, Mr. Joseph Thomas, 33, Finsbury-square.

NOTICE.—TREBURGET CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The public are hereby CAUTIONED against PURCHASING any of the SHARES in this company numbered from 501 to 982, and from 1001 to 1518, inclusive; the same having been FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED, consequently will not be recognised by the company.

J. HUNTER, Sec.

POLTIMORE COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the offices, No. 50, Pall Mall, at Twelve o'clock precisely, on Wednesday, the 2d of November, for the transaction of general business; and also as a Special General Meeting, for the purpose of determining the propriety of rescinding the Second of the Rules and Regulations, as recommended at the last general meeting.

ADOLPHUS E. P. GRAVES, Sec. and Purv.

TEES SIDE MINES.—ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED NEW

SHARES having been CREATED in these mines, PART of such increased number are OFFERED to the public at 30s. per share.—Applications for shares may be made to Mr. J. H. Robinson, hon. secretary, 62, Close, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of whom prospectuses and any further information may be had.

TEES SIDE MINES, NEAR ALSTON, CUMBERLAND.—TO

MINERS.—THE SETTING-DAY, or DAYS, on which the different bargains are LET at these mines is on the 20th of each month; on these days the bargains will be PUBLICLY LET, and MINERS wanting employment are invited to ATTEND on such days.

WHEAL SAMSON.—NOTICE.—THE GENERAL QUARTERLY

MEETING of this mine is ADJOURNED until WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

W. H. CROSSMAN, Sec.

17, Cornhill.

ALLEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that

the ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD at the office, No. 2, New Broad-street, on Friday, the 4th of November, at Two o'clock precisely.

EDWARD J. COLE, Sec.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE is

hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD at the London Tavern on Thursday, the 24th of November next, to receive the Report of the Directors. The chair will be taken at Two o'clock precisely. At this meeting the election of one director will take place, in the room of Samuel Hinds, Esq., retired. Proprietors desirous of becoming candidates for the office of director are required, by Clause 39 of the Deed of Settlement, to leave notice of such intention at the office of the association at least 14 days before the election takes place.

G. V. DUVAL, Managing Director.

Winchester House, Old Broad-street, Oct. 20, 1853.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—

A REPORT will be DELIVERABLE to the shareholders of this association on and after TUESDAY NEXT, the 1st of November, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock.

J. PENNYCOOK BROWN, Sec.

26, Throgmorton-street, Oct. 28, 1853.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the

directors have this day made a CALL on the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, payable at the bankers of the company, Messrs. Williams, Jeacon, and Co., on or before the 31st of October next.

It is particularly requested that the certificates of shares, together with the bankers' receipt, be left at the offices of the company, 2, New Broad-street, three clear days, that the payment of the call may be inscribed thereon.

By order of the Directors, EDWARD J. COLE, Sec.

London, Sept. 30, 1853.

THE LIGUANEA AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF

JAMAICA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the company's offices, No. 1, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, London, on Thursday, the 3d day of November, at Twelve o'clock precisely, to consider the steps necessary to be taken arising from the sudden death of the superintendent, Capt. Thomas Lean; and also on other general business.

By order of the Board, H. FARRANT, Sec.

London, Oct. 24, 1853.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on Monday, the 31st inst., at Ten o'clock in the morning, and shall be prepared, as your agent, to give every information you may require respecting your property, and its management, in California; and, at the same time, place before you my claim for services rendered under agreement.

I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH DAVIES.

11, Adam-street, Adelphi, Oct. 17, 1853.

NOTICE.—TO THE DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS OF

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN.—In conformity with my letter to the directors, dated the 24th October, I hereby beg leave to give notice, that I shall be in attendance at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on Monday, the 31st inst., at Ten o'clock in the morning, and shall be prepared, as your agent, to give every information you may require respecting your property, and its management, in California; and, at the same time, place before you my claim for services rendered under agreement.

I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH DAVIES.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE.—The undersigned is enabled to

submit SHARES at the following PRICES:—

Bryntall, £44.

St. Austell, £14.

Cwm Darren, 10s. 6d.

Churchoke, 12s. 6d.

Crookhaven, £10½.

Clovenhoe Wood, 7s.

Combmartin, 8s. 6d.

East Boscorn, 5s. 6d.

Great Sheba Consols, £20.

Great Wheel Hugo, 9s.

Langford, 5s. 6d.

Lonsdale, £5.

Monarch, 9s.

Mixon Great Consols, 16s.

Myran Ann, £43.

New E. Crown, 200 at 8s.

North Kingston, 2s.

Northdown Consols, £14.

Peninsula, 15s.

Prince Albert, £24.

Perran Wh. Jane, 17s. 6d.

Perran Wh. Alfred, 15s.

Riton Castle, 8s. 6d.

Northdown Consols, 100 at 8s.

Stoke Cleveland West, 1s.

South Mary Ann, 2s. 6d.

South Crenery, £4.

Trannack Consols, 10s.

Treleigh Consols, £2½-3.

Tremoll, Down, 150 at 2s. 6d.

Amara Maria, 12s. 6d.

Trebell, 6s. 6d.

Tincroft, £2½.

West Killy, £3½.

West Providence, £49½.

Weston, £2.

Wh. Harriett, 100 at 10s. 6d.

Wheel Mandlin, 10s.

West Wheel Fanny, 2s. 6d.

West Holmbush, 2s. 6d.

Worthing, 4s.

Wood Mine, 5s.

Wheel Golden, £2½.

Wheel Edward, 40 at £2½.

N.B. Low-priced shares in other mines of good promise, subject to only small periodical calls, to be had on application; and impartial advice will be given as to their merits when required.

Letters addressed (post paid) to CHARLES GURNEY, mining commission agent, Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, London, will meet prompt attention.

ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY COMPANY.—

The Board of Directors of this company beg to inform the shareholders that a CALL of TWENTY-FIVE FRANCES, or ONE POUND per share, has been decided upon, which will be PAYABLE on the 13th day of November next.

The payments can be made in London at the bank of Messrs. Masterman and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane; in Brussels, at the bank of Messrs. Matthieu and Son; in Paris, at the bank of Messrs. Martineau, 18, Rue de Provence; and in Rotterdam, at the bank of Messrs. Eschels and Son.

The certificates must be left at the offices of the company, 16, Cannon-street, five days previous to such payment being made. Those shareholders who may not have paid this call by the above-named day will be liable to pay interest on the amount thereof, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from that day.

By order, RIXON AND SON, Solicitors to the Company.

11, King William-street, London, Oct. 12, 1853.

SHROPSHIRE AND MONTGOMERYSHIRE RAILWAY.—

At a MEETING held at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Montgomery, on Monday evening, the 24th October, 1853,

R. S. HUMPHREYS, Esq., in the chair,

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That it is the opinion of this meeting (after having heard full explanations of recent occurrences that have taken place in reference to this railway) that the promoters of this line have lost the confidence of the inhabitants of Montgomery and its neighbourhood.

That a deputation do attend a meeting to be held in Shrewsbury to-morrow evening, to arrange with them as to the advisability of taking further steps for entering into arrangements with the Great Western Company.

That in any negotiations that may be entered into with the Great Western Company, the plans and sections prepared by Mr. Piercy, and approved of by all parties, form part of the arrangements; and this meeting beg also to express their unbounded confidence in Mr. Piercy's honour and integrity.

That the following gentlemen form the deputation to attend at Shrewsbury, with full power to make any arrangements they may think fit:—Messrs. R. S. Humphreys, J. P. Wilding, G. Farmer, J. Mickleburgh, and T. Williams.

Signed, R. S. HUMPHREYS, Chairman.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SHROPSHIRE

AND MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—At a MEETING of the inhabitants of Shrewsbury and its vicinity, held at the George Hotel, on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., and attended by a most respectable deputation from the town of Montgomery,

The Rev. EDWARD WARTER, of Hanwood, in the chair,

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

1. That this meeting cordially approve of the course adopted by Mr. France and Mr. Piercy, and of the negotiation commenced with them with the Great Western Railway Company, and express its strong disapprobation of the survey or the bona fide carrying out of the pending negotiations.

2. That in any negotiations which may be entered into with the Great Western Railway, they beg to express a hope that the plans and sections prepared by Mr. Piercy may, as far as possible, be adopted.

3. That this meeting pledges itself to aid to the utmost of their power the intended application for a line of railway between Shrewsbury and Newtown through the Rea Valley, and earnestly solicit the co-operation of all landowners and others interested therein.

4. That copies of these resolutions be submitted to the Great Western, and Shrewsbury and Birmingham, and Shrewsbury and Chester Companies.

5. That a committee be appointed to further the objects of this meeting, consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number:—The Rev. Edward Warter, chairman; R. B. Blakemore, Esq., deputy chairman; Rev. William Harrison, Pontesbury; Rev. Charles Awbery, Worthen; Rev. F. More, Linley; Wm. Keate, Esq.; Wm. Blakeway, Esq.; Richard Blakeway, Esq.; Wm. Eddowes, Esq.; Henry Keate, Esq.; Mr. Richard Davies; Mr. George Eddowes.

Mr. R. S. FRANCE, Hon. Sec.

6. That the foregoing resolutions be advertised in *Eddowes's Journal*, *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, *the Times*, and the *Mining Journal*.

Signed, EDWARD WARTER, Chairman.

A vote of thanks to the chairman for his kindness in taking the chair was carried with acclamation.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.—COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, VIA HOLYHEAD.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st December, 1853, the THROUGH BOOKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR PASSENGERS WILL BE CONFINED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE EXPRESS VESSELS OF THE CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD COMPANY, which leave Kingstown at 9 A.M., and Holyhead at 5.30 P.M.

By order, J. O. BINGER, General Manager's Office, Chester, Oct. 24, 1853.

WEST CORNWALL RAILWAY.—WANTED, A TIME AND

STOREKEEPER: one who has filled a similar situation with a railroad company, or other large establishment, will be preferred. A salary of from £80 to £100 per annum, according to qualifications, will be given.—Applications, supported by testimonials, to be sent to the company's office, Penzance, not later than Saturday, the 12th November next, addressed to me.

C. P. CHARLTON, Superintendent.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE FORFEITED SHARES IN THE WOOD MINE.

MESSRS. JAMES WHITE AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Office of the Company, No. 98, Gracechurch-street, on Monday, the 1st October, 1853, at One to Two o'clock precisely, in Lots, pursuant to a resolution of the shareholders, **FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE (493) PARTS, OR SHARES** (which have been absolutely forfeited), in the **WOOD SILVER-LEAD MINE**, situate in the parish of Beerferry, in the county of Devon, adjoining the celebrated South Tamar Mine, which is now yielding large profits to the shareholders. This valuable property is very extensive, and only requires a small outlay of capital to render it an equally profitable undertaking, which may be accomplished at a very early period, as the Lodes have been worked upon to some extent, and much tribute-ground laid open, thereby proving the rich quality of the ore. The sum of 12s. 9d. has been paid upon each share.

Particulars may be obtained of Wellington Gregory, Esq., at the office of the company; or of Messrs. James White and Son, auctioneers and estate agents, 1, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

THE WEST WHEAL FANNY TIN MINE, SITUATE NEAR ST. IVES, RECENTLY IN FULL WORKING OPERATION.

MR. MARSH has received instructions, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a Special General Meeting, to **SELL, BY AUCTION,** at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Thursday, 3d of November, 1853, at Twelve o'clock, about three miles from St. Ives, in the county of Cornwall, with the **MACHINERY, MATERIALS, COUNTING-HOUSE, and FURNITURE** thereon. This set is very extensive, nearly half-a-mile square. The rock within the set is formed of decomposed granite, intersected by numerous east and west tin lodes, veins, of the richest quality, and is in the vicinity of the Trevisa, Bray, St. Ives Consols, Rosewell Hill, and other mines that have yielded large profits to the shareholders. About £1900 has been expended in exploring this mineral property, and in sinking shafts and driving adits, and during these operations several rich parcels of tin were raised, similar in appearance to the tin raised in Trevisa Mine. The Trevisa Mine adjoins this set immediately on the east, and the indications of this mine promise equal success. Held from the Countess Dowager of Sandwich and His Grace the Duke of Cleveland, at 1-18th dues.

May be viewed on application to Mr. Bamfield, solicitor, St. Ives; and particulars, with conditions of sale, obtained at the principal inns at St. Ives, Truro, and Exeter; and at Mr. Marsh's offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, London.

FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—WELLINGTON COLLIERY, MOSELEY GREEN NEW ENGINE COLLIERY, BRUNSWICK COLLIERY, AND BRUNSWICK NO. 2 COLLIERY, SITUATED AT MOSELEY GREEN, in the parish of West Dean, in the county of Gloucester.

MR. JOSEPH COOKSEY will **SELL, BY AUCTION** (under the direction of the mortgagees) at the Bell Hotel, Southgate-street, in the city of Gloucester, on Tuesday, the 1st day of November next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, subject to conditions then to be produced, either in one lot, or in the following, or in such other lots as may be determined at the time of sale, these **COLLIERIES**, which are together, and are hereinafter more particularly described, with the **PIT SHAFTS, STEAM-ENGINES, DWELLING-HOUSES, COLLIERY ERECTIONS, and PLANT** thereto belonging.

Lot 1.—The **WELLINGTON COLLIERY** and **BRUNSWICK NO. 2 COLLIERY**, comprising 17, 6 pit shafts, two steam engines, with pumping and winding, landing, and loading apparatus, smiths' shop, carpenters' shop, store-rooms, hovels, and other appliances, complete and in working order, also, the **UNGOTTEN MINES**, including about 30 acres of Starkey, 10 acres of Rocky, 120 acres of Smart delph, 75 acres of Oakenhill delph, and 110 acres of the Brazilly delph veins of coal. Together with 12 workmen's dwellings and gardens, containing an acre and a half of land, or thereabouts, conveniently situated by the turnpike road, within a short distance from the works. One moiety of the Wellington Colliery is held direct from the Crown; the other moiety is held on lease for a term of 500 years from January 13, 1843. The Crown and lessor's royalties amount to 3d. per ton upon all sales from this colliery. The Brunswick Colliery No. 2 is held direct from the Crown at a royalty of 1d. per ton. The minimum payments amount to £5 per annum. The site of the dwelling-houses and gardens is on lease from the Crown for a term of 31 years, commencing on the 29th Sept. 1846. Ground-rent, 30s. per annum.

Lot 2.—The **MOSELEY GREEN NEW ENGINE COLLIERY**, comprising about 30 acres of Starkey, 28 acres of Rocky, and 108 acres of the Oakenhill Delph veins of coal, situated adjoining lot 1, and capable, to some extent, of being worked therewith. Part of the mines and now being gotten by means of the plant belonging to the Wellington Colliery. This colliery is held under lease for a term of 21 years, from the 12th February, 1841, and the Crown royalty amounts to 2d. and the lessor's to 4d. per ton on all sales. The minimum payment to the Crown is £13 per annum, and to the lessors £104 per annum, being 1d. per ton on 20 tons per acre covenanted to be raised.

Lot 3.—**EIGHT DWELLING-HOUSES and GARDENS**, adjoining those to be sold in lot 1, and one other dwelling-house and garden, situated near to the Wellington Pits, containing altogether 1½ acre, or thereabouts. The site of these houses and gardens is on lease from the Crown for a term of 31 years, from the 29th Sept. 1846. Ground-rent, 30s. per annum.

Lot 4.—The **BRUNSWICK COLLIERY**, comprising a pit shaft and ungotten mines in the following veins:—viz. 7½ acres of Park End high delph coal, 19½ acres of Smith coal, and 24 acres of little delph coal, capable of being worked either by the shaft above mentioned, or by means of the plant belonging to the Wellington Colliery, being closely connected therewith; together with a **DWELLING-HOUSE** and belonging thereto. This colliery is held under lease for a term of 99 years, from the 12th February, 1841, and the Crown royalty amounts to 2d. and the lessor's to 4d. per ton on all sales. The minimum payment to the Crown is £13 per annum, and to the lessors £104 per annum, being 1d. per ton on 20 tons per acre covenanted to be raised.

By means of the **Severn and Wye Railway**, a branch of which comes up to the pits, these collieries are all in direct communication with the River Severn and the South Wales Railway, at Lydney. The coals find a ready market at Gloucester, Cheltenham, and the West of England.

Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Arnold and Welch, solicitors, New-street, Birmingham; Messrs. James and J. E. Poulton, solicitors, Monmouth; or from the auctioneer, either at West Bromwich, or at his offices, No. 5, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.—The property may be viewed upon application to Mr. Wm. Trafford, Blakeney, Gloucestershire; or at the Wellington Colliery.

TREMAY MINE, ST. CLEER.

MESSRS. WM. DOXY AND PETER HAMBLI will **SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION**, at TREMAY MINE, in the parish of St. Cleer, on Tuesday, the 8th November, 1853, the whole of the **VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS**, comprising a 40-inch cylinder STEAM PUMPING-ENGINE, 9 feet stroke, boiler 11 tons, connecting-rods, &c., in first-rate condition, having been erected within the last two years.

9 fms. 15-inch pumps, working-barrel, doopiece, winch-barrel, 22 fms. 9-in. pump, working-barrel, two windrods, doopiece, 15 fms. 7-in. pump, working-barrel, P-piece and bottom, 6-in. plunger-pole, box, and gland, (and bolts), 14 fms. 11-in. main-rods, strapping-plates, 60 fms. ½ capstan-chain, brass winch, 2 shears and pulleys, 2 horse-chains, 2 flat whit-rods, about 80 fms. each, 80 fms. 1½ flat rods, 2 pulleys and stands, 20 fms. 14-in. pump-rods, 2 balance-rods, 30 fms. ladders, 30 fms. tackle rope, Pair small shears, tackles, water-barrels, Kibbles, quantity miners' tools, Quantity iron and other timber, Smiths' tools, bellows, anvil, vice, Screwstock, plates, and taps, Quantity of iron, carpenter's bench, Counting-house furniture, Table, forms, cupboard, Drawer, grate, &c.

The auctioneers beg to call the attention of mine agents and others to the above materials, the whole being nearly new, and of the very best description. For viewing, apply on the mine; and any further particulars may be obtained of the respective auctioneers, Liskeard.

Referrals at eleven, and the sale to commence at Twelve o'clock. Parties having any demands on the mine are requested to tender their claims immediately to the purchaser, Mr. Richard Clogg, Liskeard.—Dated Liskeard, Oct. 25, 1853.

RUBON, DENBIGHSHIRE.

MR. R. W. JOHNSON will **SELL, BY AUCTION**, at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, in Rubon, on Monday, the 14th November, 1853, at Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely (in the several Lots, and subject to the conditions to be declared at the time of sale), **VALUABLE FARMS, MESSUAGES, MINES, and BUILDING SITES.**

Lots 1 to 18.—All these **PIECES or PARCELS of LAND** marked out as building sites, with the several cottages thereon, the land being in the occupation of Jonathan Jones, and the cottages in the occupation of Susan Davies and Edward Jones, situated at Rhodlanerbrug, in the parish of Rubon, and near to Watkin Ross's collieries. These pieces have been divided into 18 Lots for the convenience of purchasers, each comprising from 5 to 12 rods of land, of 64 square yards to the rod, and will be intersected by accommodation roads.

Lot 19.—Two **MESSAGES and GARDENS**, and **THREE CROFTS**, containing 3 acres or thereabouts. Tenant, Mrs. Sarah Griffiths.

Lot 20.—A **CAPITAL MEADOW**, containing 1½ acre. Tenant, Jonathan Jones.

Lot 21.—Two **COTTAGES and GARDENS**. Tenants, D. Davies and D. Salusbury.

Lot 22.—A **COTTAGE and GARDEN**. Tenant, William Hughes.

Lot 23.—Two **CAPITAL MEADOWS**, containing 4½ acres. Tenant, Rd. Pritchard.

(The last-mentioned five lots nearly adjoin the first 18 lots. The mines and minerals under the whole of the above-mentioned lots are reserved, and will be sold as part of Lot 28.)

Lot 24.—An **EXCELLENT FARM-HOUSE and BUILDINGS**, called RHOS LODGE, with the capital land belonging, containing 19½ a. 2n. 18p., in the occupation of Mr. Edward Roberts, with the very valuable mines of coal and ironstone thereunder. This lot is situated near to Rhodlanerbrug Hall, and possesses a right of sheep-walk.

Lot 25.—**FOUR CAPITAL MEADOWS**, containing 6 a. 0n. 15p., near Pant-y-garn. Tenant, Mr. William Pugh.

Lot 26.—A **FIELD** adjoining, containing 3 a. 2n. 23p., called CAE BYCHAN. Tenant, Mr. William Pugh.

Lot 27.—A **DESIRABLE FARM**, with well-built **HOUSE and BUILDINGS**, and the **FARM LANDS** thereto belonging, containing 21 a. 0n. 27p., with the minerals thereunder, and a right of sheep-walk, called PANT-Y-GARN. Tenant, Mr. William Pugh.

Lot 28.—A **PIECE of LAND**, being the site of a colliery, lately worked by Messrs. Phillips and Dodd, and called the Rhos Colliery, next adjoining the first 18 lots; together with the coal pit thereon, and the mines and minerals thereunder, and under the first 23 lots.

Printed particulars, with lithographed plans, and further information, may be obtained upon application to the auctioneer; and at the offices of Messrs. James and Green, solicitors, Wrexham.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the SCORE LEAD MINE, with all the **MATERIALS, &c.**, belonging thereto, and which is held under lease for 21 years, only two years of which is expired. The above property of notice to mining capitalists, the mine having raised considerable quantities of ore at different times, at a shallow depth, and is situated in the productive mining district of Flintshire, near the mines of Telargoch and Bodelwyddan, which have been worked to considerable profits for a long period.—Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. John B. Lightholler, Milver, Holywell, Flintshire.—Oct. 25, 1853.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS REQUIRING STEAM-ENGINES.

STOURBRIDGE, WORCESTERSHIRE.
TWO POWERFUL STEAM-ENGINES (by Messrs. Maudslay and Field) **BY AUCTION**, at the RAILWAY STATION, STOURBRIDGE, on Friday, the 11th of November, 1853, at Twelve o'clock, in One Lot, **TWO MARINE STEAM-ENGINES** (by the above eminent makers), of 60-horse power each, diameter of cylinder 43 in., length of stroke 48 in. They are now lying at the Railway Station, as above, where they may be viewed until the sale.—Conditions of sale to be had of Mr. Price, Esq., solicitor, Stourbridge; and at the auctioneers' offices, No. 24, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, London.

SHARES IN WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS, IN THE PARISH OF PERRANZABULOF, CORNWALL.

MR. C. WHARTON is directed by the Committee, pursuant to the rules of the company, to **SELL, BY AUCTION**, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Tuesday, the 8th of November, at Twelve o'clock, **ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE FORFEITED SHARES** in the **WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS**, situate in the rich silver-lead mining district of Perranzabulof, Cornwall, upon which £3 10s. per share has been paid. To be sold free of all calls to the present time. Particulars may be had at the Mart; of Edw. King, Esq., 27, Austinfriars, and of Mr. C. Wharton, 35, Threadneedle-street.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF MACHINERY.

RADFORD COAL WORKS, PAULTON, SOMERSET.
TO COAL PROPRIETORS, ENGINEERS, FOUNDRYMEN, AND OTHERS.

MR. BLINMAN begs respectfully to notify, that he is honoured with instructions from the proprietors to **SELL, BY AUCTION**, without any reservation, on Tuesday, the 13th day of November, 1853 (and following day, if required), commencing punctually at Eleven o'clock in the morning, all the extensive and truly valuable **MACHINERY and PLANT** lately used in working the **RADFORD COAL WORKS**; also, the **HORSES, CARTS, TIMBER**, and an extensive assortment of **SUNDRY EFFECTS**:—

Comprising a valuable, powerful, and nearly new double-acting steam-engine, for winding, 31-in. cylinder, with suitable air-pump, condenser, and two boilers attached to the same, the whole being complete. This engine was erected at a great expense, and is considered by eminent engineers to be the best and most efficient worker in the neighbourhood. One powerful engine for pumping, with cylinder 10 ft. long, 41-in. diameter, capital boiler, and all the other necessities thereto belonging; 70 fms. of 7 and 8-in. lifting pumps; various rods, with iron straps, cap-heads, bolts, &c.; 200 fms. of 2-in. flat-rods, with gudgeons, shear-blades, straps, &c.; 200 fms. of 6-in. flat rope, 38 fms. 2½-in. round rope, 320 fms. 1½-in. ditto, 40 fms. 1-in. ditto, and 30 fms. 1-in. new ditto; iron hedges; one 18-in. cylinder, with piston and top complete; one powerful lifting crane and chains, iron screws, blocks, three punching engines, 10 iron and 6 wood tram-waggons, 24-ft. diameter horse drum, weighing engine (by Cooley), a large quantity of tram-plates, wrought-iron, cast-iron, screws, 10 fms. of new tools for boring; quantity of old metal, &c.; a general assortment of smiths and carpenters' tools; stock of timber in the round; also, oak, elm and ash planks and boards; one 4½-in. and one narrow-wheel cart, two powerful cart-horses, breech and trace harness, with a multiplicity of Lods too numerous for an advertisement.

Descriptive particulars in catalogues are in course of preparation, and may be obtained one week prior to the sale, at the works, where a person will show the property; or at the auctioneers' offices, Temple Court.

Radford is situate about eight miles from Bath, 13 from Bristol, and adjoins the Somersetshire coal-mines, called Temple Court, near Bristol, Oct. 3, 1853.

VALUABLE COAL AND MINERAL FIELD.

Adjoining **GLASGOW**, in the centre of its manufacturing and public works, within a quarter of a mile of the River Clyde, at Rutherglen Bridge, and a mile and a half from the Broomielaw, or Harbour of Glasgow.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, within the Royal Exchange Sale Rooms, Queen-street, Glasgow, upon Wednesday, the 14th day of December next, at Two o'clock, unless previously disposed of by private bargain, the **RESERVED COAL and MINERALS** in from 35 to 40 imperial acres of the **LANDS of BRIDGETON**, bounded on the north and north-east by the turnpike road from Glasgow to Dalmarock Bridge; on the east by the property of the Glasgow and Sutherland Gas Company, and the lands belonging to Messrs. Henry Monteith and Co.; on the south by the said lands belonging to Messrs. Henry Monteith and Co., so far as the coal and minerals in the same are not reserved; and on the west by the turnpike road leading from Glasgow to Rutherglen, including a portion of ground adjoining the field above described, and lying on the west side of said road leading from Glasgow to Rutherglen. Along with the coal and minerals, there will be sold about two acres of ground, in the centre of the coal-field, and affording ample space for sinking pits and binging, and with accesses to markets on all sides.

The coal in the above lands, and known and worked in the lands to the east, south, and north of the same, consists of the Upper, Ed, Main, Humph, and Splint seams, averaging about 18 feet thickness in all.

The existence of valuable seams of coal has been proved, by boring in the Green, or Public Park of Glasgow, immediately to the west of Bridgeton Coal-field, as appears from reports submitted to the Corporation from time to time, and printed for circulation among the Members of Council. Various other seams of coal exist below these above given, and ironstone, including the blackband, has been worked in the adjacent lands.

The coal in question can be sent to every part of Glasgow and its manufactures, and has access to its harbour and river, free of all tolls; the distances of transport varying from a few hundred yards to a couple of miles; and there is a ready market for the ironstone.

Difficulties, consequent on the nature of the stratum above the Bridgeton coal, have hitherto prevented attempts to work the same. By modern improvements in mining, these difficulties are now entirely overcome; and a great number of coal-fields, both in England and Scotland, in which these strata existed to a much greater extent than at Bridgeton, are now in extensive and profitable operation.

A great portion of the land in which the coal and minerals above described are situated, is either unoccupied or occupied by streets or buildings of little value. From the nature of the stratum, there is little or no danger of surface damage in working the coal now advertised. The amount of the risk may be estimated from the fact that the coal in land bounding that now advertised, and on which erections of great value were placed, was lately sold (the price being fixed by arbitration) to the proprietors of the coal for £200 per acre. The same sold was situated, as regards the coal, in a situation much inferior to that now offered for sale, and was subjected to turnpike tolls on its way to market.

The proprietors of the coal and minerals above described, though preferring a sale, do not object to let the same to a nominated and enterprising tenant, on conditions which will be stated to applicants for a lease.

Lithographed plans of the coal-field and lands, showing their situation as regards Glasgow, its manufactures, harbour, &c., &c., may be had, together with full and necessary information, by application to Messrs. C. D. Donald and Sons, writers, Glasgow, in whose hands are the title deeds; Messrs. Grahame, Weems, and Grahame, parliamentary solicitors, Great George-street, Westminster; or to Thomas Grahame, Esq., Hatton Hall, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire.—Glasgow, October, 1853.

PAIR of most magnificent HIGH-PRESSURE COLUMN ENGINES (coupled), of 16-horse power each, with their **TWO BOILERS**, and valuable **MILL GEARING**, the whole warranted the genuine manufacture of the far-famed engineers, Messrs. William Fairbairn and Sons, of Manchester.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK is instructed to **SELL, BY AUCTION**, early in November next (if not previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), on the premises of the Mill in Dyke-street, George's-road, Manchester, the following very valuable **STEAM-ENGINES, MILL GEARING, &c.**:—A pair of most magnificent and highly improved **COLUMN ENGINES** (coupled), of 16-horse power each, bore of cylinder 16 in., stroke 2 ft. 6 in.; two **HIGH-PRESSURE BOILERS**, 20-horse power each, on the Cornish principle, to fire inside, and flue through, with steam domes in each; and all the **MOUNTINGS, DOOR BARS, and FIRE BRICKS**; all the valuable **MILL GEARING and SHAFING**; large **WROUGHT-IRON CISTERN**, holding upwards of 2000 gallons; the **ASHLAR STONE BEAM FRAMING**, the **ENGINE FOUNDATION**, and other valuable effects.

S.B. The engines, boilers, and mill gearing, are warranted the genuine manufacture of Messrs. William Fairbairn and Sons, have been but little used, and are almost equal to new.—Further particulars in future advertisements, and catalogues, which may be had, with every information, at the offices of the auctioneer, 24, Princes-street, Manchester.

A 30-INCH CYLINDER STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.

NANSEGGOLLAN MINE, CROWAN, CORNWALL.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent 30-inch cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 9 ft. by 8 ft. stroke (manufactured within the last two years by Messrs. Sandys, Vivian, and Co., Hayle Copperhouse), with one boiler, about 9 tons, eastern, and all wood work of engine-house and boiler-house, &c.

For view of the same, apply to Capt. John Keynolds, Nanseggollan Mine, Crowan; and for further particulars, and to treat for the same, application must be made to Capt. Nicholas Vivian, Camborne; or to Mr. Henry V. Newton, auctioneer and licensed emigration agent, Camborne.—Camborne, Cornwall, Oct. 20, 1853.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY, WITH THE ENGINES, MATERIALS, &c. THEREON, FOR SALE.

EAST WHEAL CROFTY.—TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, all that part of the mine called or known by the name of **EAST WHEAL CROFTY**, in the parish of ILLOGAN, lying to the north of the road leading from Pool to Tuckinmill, with the **ENGINES, STAMPING and CRUSHING MACHINES**, and the **WHOLE of the MATERIALS, ABOVE and UNDERGROUND**, connected therewith, which comprise, amongst a great variety of the most useful mine materials, an 80-inch CYLINDER STEAM-ENGINE, with 50 to 60 tons of boiler, in excellent condition; 200 fms. of pump-rod from 17 to 12 inches; a STEAM STAMPING ENGINE, 26-inch cylinder, working 24 heads, with a crusher attached; a STEAM WHIM, 22-inch cylinder, with boiler, &c., complete; one other ditto, 22-inch cylinder, with boiler, &c., complete, together with a saw-mill attached.

The present adventurers reserve to themselves the account-house premises, with the offices, yards, stable, and outhouses belonging thereto, and also the water stamps and burning house.

Every information may be obtained on application to the agents on the mine, who will accompany any party desirous of treating for the purchase of the mine over the ground. Accurate plans and sections of the mine can also be seen at the account-house.

Tenders, stating the highest amount that will be given, and the time and mode of payment of the purchase money, should be forwarded, addressed to the "Special Committee of East Wheal Crofty, Camborne," on or before Saturday, the 12th day of November next, noon after which the party whose tender may be accepted will be apprised thereof.

All further particulars may be obtained on applying to Mr. John Rule, Camborne; to the managing agent at the mine; or at the offices of Messrs. Ridd, Darke, and Cornish, solicitors, Penzance.

VALUABLE MINING INVESTMENT.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, AN EXTENSIVE MINING SETT, CONTAINING SEVERAL VALUABLE TIN LODES, IN A WELL-KNOWN PRODUCTIVE DISTRICT; ONE OF THE LODES IS BEING WORKED IN THE ADJOINING SET, AND IS FOUND PRODUCTIVE; THE DUES LIGHT.—Apply to "X. Y. Z." Queen's Head, St. Austell.

P.S. Also, a most eligible **CHINA-CLAY SETT** TO BE SOLD.

IRON-WORKS FOR SALE.—On the Continent, in a district ABUNDANT in ORE and COAL, consisting of TWO BLAST FURNACES, producing 18 to 20 tons each every 24 hours; BLOWING ENGINES, 75-horse power each; a superior ROLLING MILL, with 80-horse engine and every improvement; can be set to work in 24 hours, and will produce at least 10,000 tons of rails or merchant iron annually; turning shop, foundry, and every other convenience; tools of all kinds; aggregate steam-power, 250-horse; water, 100 ditto. A railway runs through the works, communicating with one of the first ports of Europe, and with a large portion of the Continent. Estimated annual profit upon present cost of manufacturing, £15,000 to £20,000 per annum. Price moderate. Orders may be obtained for 12 or 18 months should the purchasers choose to contract.—Apply, by letter only to "B. Z." care of Mr. Charles Mitchell, general advertising and newspaper press directory office, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO IRONMASTERS.—NOTICE.—That a large quantity of IRON ORE, on the Mulgrave Estate, near Whitby, belonging to the Marquess of Normanby, is now ready TO LET. This immense seam runs for about five miles along the cliffs facing the German Ocean, is from 8 to 15 ft. in thickness, and is allowed by competent authority to be much the richest ironstone yet discovered in Cleveland. It is within 10 miles by sea of Hartlepool, and 20 of Middlesbrough, both the above places now becoming celebrated for the manufacture of iron. The seam will be divided, so as to suit companies; and further information may be obtained, on application to Mr. Kerr, at Lythe Hall Office, near Whitby. Lythe Hall, October 7th, 1853.

COLLIERIES, COPPER SMELTING, AND IRONWORKS.—TO BE LET, several extensive FIELDS of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, IRONSTONE, and FIRE CLAY; well as MARBLE and LIMESTONE QUARRIES. Also, first-rate SITES for the ERECTION of COPPER SMELTING ESTABLISHMENTS, IRONWORKS, PATENT FUEL MANUFACTORIES, and FIRE-BRICK WORKS. The whole being near good seaports, and intersected by the South Wales and Llanelli and Llandovery Railway, and the Gwendraeth Canal.—Apply to Mr. W. Rosser, mineral surveyor, Llanelli.

TO BE SOLD, ONE 20-HORSE, and ONE 12-HORSE, HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINES, PORTABLE, and strong made, suitable for exportation. Also, a SECOND-HAND PORTABLE DEAF FRAME (complete). Also, a DOUBLE CIRCULAR SAW BENCH.—Apply at John Ellis and Brothers, engineers and manufacturers of sawing machinery, No. 13, Backwater-street, Manchester.

STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, a HIGH-PRESSURE BEAM ENGINE, lately erected and nearly new, and in complete repair, together with **COLLIERY WINDING GEAR**, if required; cylinder 22 inches diameter, and 6 feet stroke, estimated to be 30-horse power; boiler, with tube, 11½ tons.—Apply at the Millbrook Ironworks, Swansea.

THE LUDGVAN LEASE TIN MINING COMPANY. ST. IVES, CORNWALL.—On the "COST-BEAR SYSTEM." Capital £10,000, in 20,000 shares of 10s. each, all paid up, without further call or liability.

DIRECTORS. JAMES BISHOP CARR, Esq., 6, St. James's-square, Notting-hill; and Godstow, Oxfordshire. RICHARD WILDRIDGE ALMOR, Esq., Crouch End, Middlesex. EDWARD ASHTON, Esq., 4, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. JOHN WILLIAM MCKIERAN, Esq., Ursula Cottage, Gravesend.

(With power to add to their number.)

MINING BROKERS. Messrs. Dickinson and Co., 114, Bishopsgate-street. SECRETARY AND PURSER (pro tem.). Mr. Robert Hounsell.

OFFICES.—114, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

This mine is situate in the parish of St. Ives, in the county of Cornwall. The set is extensive, and held from the Countess-Dowager of Sandwich and His Grace the Duke of Cleveland for 21 years, at 1-18th dues. The rock within the limits of the set is decomposed granite, intersected by several east and west tin lodes of the richest quality, and is immediately west of St. Ives Consols rich tin mine, which has yielded upwards of £100,000 profit. The district is thoroughly metalliferous, and so universal is the success and prosperity of mines in this neighbourhood, that scarcely a vein can be found which, on being worked, does not yield beyond all expectations.

Three lodes have been discovered and operated upon, producing good stones of tin; these preliminary operations satisfy the present proprietors that the yield of ore would be almost inexhaustible and very rich. The opinions of the experienced mining engineers who have carefully examined the set are considered sufficient to justify the statement, that it must prove a most profitable investment.

REPORT OF MR. WILLIAM FITZEE.

St. Ives, Cornwall, Sept. 1, 1853.—This mineral property comprises an extensive set of tin mines, containing several rich lodes of tin ore, immediately west of St. Ives Consols Tin Mine, and is entirely in granite, similar to the best tin mines in Cornwall, and the lodes present the most favourable indications. All experienced miners in the neighbourhood have expressed the highest opinion of this property, and from my own personal knowledge, I have no hesitation in stating, that if properly worked large profits will be realised with a comparatively small outlay. I would remark that I accompanied Mr. Evan Hopkins and Mr. Matthew Francis on this ground, and both these gentlemen were of opinion that this set contains a large deposit of tin.

WILLIAM FITZEE.

To prevent any but bona fide applicants applying for shares in this legitimate undertaking, the directors have prepared the scrip certificates ready for delivery; therefore, any person desirous of investing will be furnished with the number of shares they wish to take at the time of making the application.

Application for shares may be made in the accompanying form to Mr. Robert Hounsell, secretary and purser (pro tem.); to the brokers of the company, at the offices, 114, Bishopsgate-street; or to the following stock and sharebrokers:—Messrs. Kenworthy and Co., 37, Old Broad-street; Messrs. Henwood and Co. Leeds; J. Jury, Exeter; W. H. Brumby, Bath.

To the Directors of the Ludgvan Lease Tin Mining Company, 114, Bishopsgate-street.

GENTLEMEN.—I will thank you to receive the sum of £ , being the amount of shares of 10s. each, and to deliver or forward me scrip certificates for the amount paid thereon in the above undertaking.

Name..... Address.....

THE LONSDALE COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, LONSDALE, CUMBERLAND.

Divided into 2100 shares, issued in Certificates to Bearer at £5 each, all paid up. No further call to be made.—No liability whatever.

COMMITTEE.

EDWARD WILLIAMS, Esq., Honeycomb House, Calstock, near Tavistock.

FRANCIS CODD, Esq., merchant, 2, Morrice-square, Devonport.

Mr. THOMAS KNIGHT, mining engineer, Calstock, Cornwall.

Mr. WILLIAM CURNOW, mine agent (for Messrs. Williams, Scourier House, Truro), Calstock, Cornwall.

Mr. JOHN SIMS, Slimeford, Calstock, Cornwall (mine agent more than 20 years with Messrs. Williams, Scourier House, Truro).

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS

<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Last Price.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Last Price.</i>	<i>Present.</i>

*. Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance of the concerned. We, therefore, earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.